ドライな
機能主義
について

大塚いわお

DRY
FUNCTIONALISM

Iwao Otsuka

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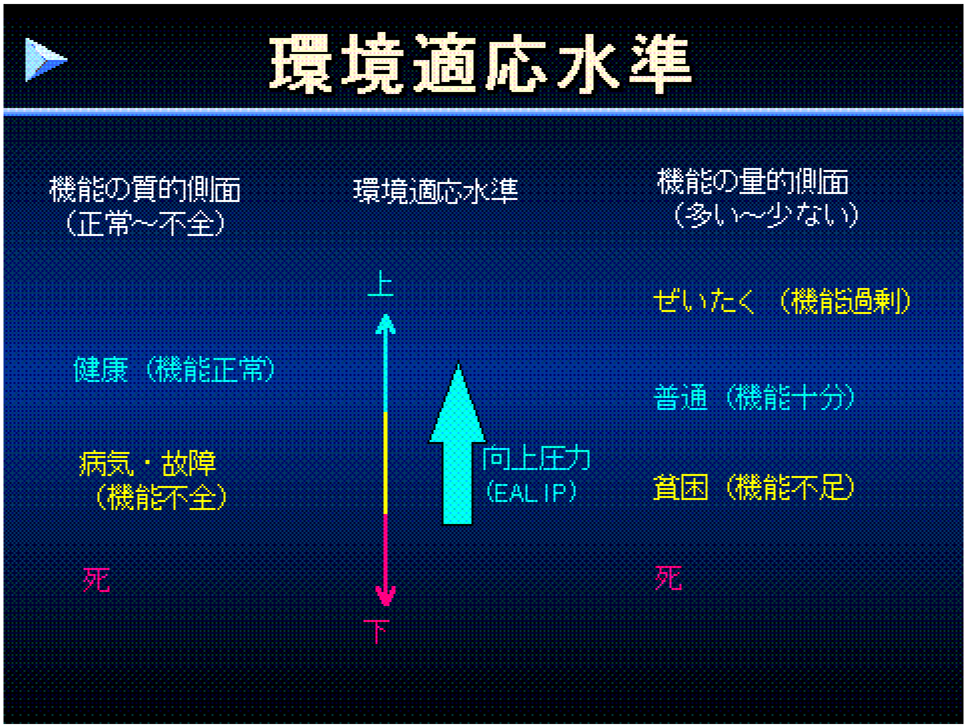

環境適応水準

機能の質的側面
（正常〜不全）

環境適応水準

機能の量的側面
（多い〜少ない）

上

ぜいたく（機能過剰）

健康（機能正常）

普通（機能十分）

向上圧力
（EAL IP）

病気・故障
（機能不全）

貧困（機能不足）

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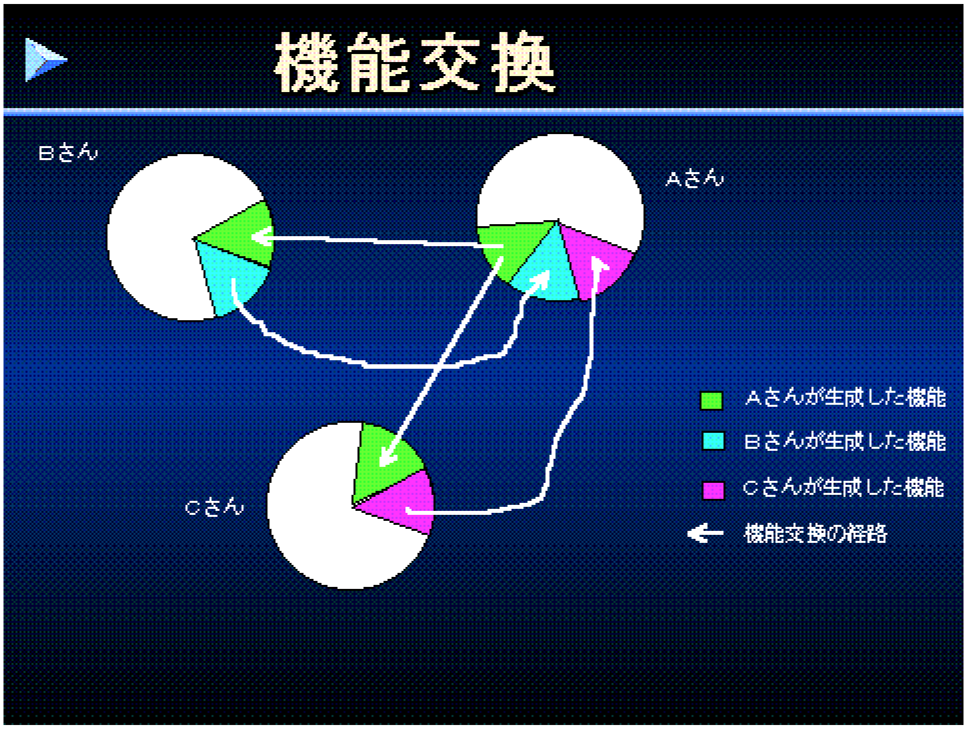

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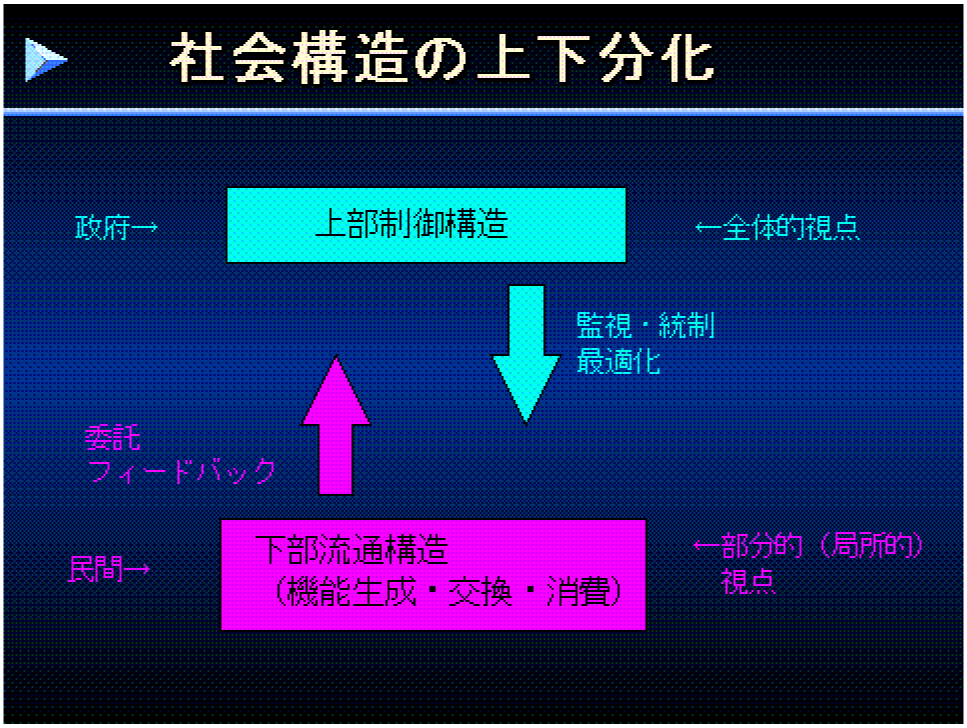

社会構造の上下分化

政府→

上部制御構造

←全体的視点

監視・統制
最適化

委託
フィードバック

民間→

下部流通構造
（機能生成・交換・消費）

←部分的（局所的）
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Dry functionalism

□From the viewpoint of human environmental adaptation□

Iwao Otsuka

A detailed examination of the concept of "functionalism", mainly from the perspective of sociology, and the fact that this concept is effective in elucidating the ideals of human society and is important for enriching human life Is explained.

101 What is functionalism?

[Summary]

Functionalism is a concept that asserts that when observing and analyzing a target , emphasis is placed on what function = "function function " of the target .

The targets of functionalism observation and analysis cover a wide range of objects, including non-living objects such as home appliances and buildings, living objects such as humans and living beings, and organizations and societies that are aggregates of those.

The function of the target = "function" is any function that helps solve the problems of the target and the user in their lives and achieves the goal. More specifically, "function" is something that helps the target user survive, survive, and proliferate in a changing environment.

Functionalism is an idea that emphasizes what kind of function = " function " the target has when observing and analyzing the target .

It is often said that "this camera has a bad design, but it has a lot of functions." This is because, apart from Look & Feel , such as the appearance, feel, and decoration of a product (for example, a camera) , the product does not There is a built-in fundamental reason for that, which is the "feature" that the product contains. Functionalism is an idea that focuses on this built-in "function". The targets of functionalism observation and analysis cover a wide range of objects, including non-living objects such as home appliances and buildings, living objects such as humans and living beings, and organizations and societies that are aggregates of those. In addition, the target of functionalism is not only physical entities such as products and human organisms, but also non-physical entities such as institutions, laws and mechanisms, mechanisms, systems within nations and companies, Become a target. For example, the phrase "this law is functioning effectively" is often used, indicating that the law has some function and is a target of functionalism.

In this case, the function of the target = “function” is some kind of function that solves the problem of the target and the user in their life and helps to achieve the goal. More specifically, "function" is something that helps the target user survive, survive, and proliferate in a changing environment.

For example, if the law is functioning effectively, then the law will be effective for the survival and survival of the individuals who live under the law or the nations (organizations, societies) that determine and operate the law. Indicates that it is useful.

Alternatively, the "function is used during software development time and spreadsheet software operation function " is, solve the user's problem to use the software, goals, is a generic term for work that will help to turn survival.

For example, if you want to take advantage of the character that has been input from the keyboard of the computer successfully picked up and is, C language if the function getchar () if Toka use, I want to know the balance total on this month of financial Now, Excel of the SUM function Or using

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Functionalism clarifies why a target to observe and analyze is necessary and why it exists.

For example, the function of a camera for human beings is to record things in the human field of view as a record on the spot, so that they do not disappear and forget later, so that human memory ability to forget things more and more Is to complement the limitations of By recording the visual situation of the place (for example, an earthquake), conservation can be performed as evidence. For example, when an earthquake occurs again later , the question " How did you respond at that time ? " When you need precedent information for a solution, you can draw clear information without having to resort to lumping. This is the function of the camera and the reason for the existence of the camera.

In this way, functionalism, by clarifying the necessity of a target, the existence of a reason for existence, and the degree of importance, conversely reduces unnecessary and unnecessary targets and cuts off the luxury of life There is an effect that can be.

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201 Classification of existing functionalism

[Summary]

Conventional functionalism is divided into the following categories by field.
(1) Psychological, (2) Sociological, (3) Ecological, (4) Biological, (5) Linguistic, (6) Design (civil engineering, product design / design) , (7) software (program function)

Conventional functionalism can be divided into the following categories.

(1) Psychological functionalism (represented by Malinowski)
(2) Sociological functionalism (represented by Radcliffe-Brown , Parsons , Merton, etc.)

(3) Ecological functionalism
(4) Biology Functionalism

(5) Linguistic functionalism

(6) Design functionalism (civil engineering, product design / design)

(7) Software functionalism (program function)

Psychological functionalism (1) describes functions by the needs of human beings who are members of society or by the fulfillment of psychological factors. The biological functionalism (4) explains the function from the viewpoint of the survival of the individual organism. These have a strong microscopic, individualistic, and elemental character.

On the other hand, the sociological functionalism (2) and the ecological functionalism (3) explain functions from the perspective of the maintenance and survival of the whole society or social system that includes individuals, and the ecosystem. It has a strong macroscopic and holistic character.

In conventional social science, these particular, (2) is sociological function principles, 1950 ~ 70 about the age, but boasts rise, thinking, directed to maintain the social situation Criticism for not being able to explain social change effectively. "Neo-functionalism" by JCAlexander et al. Has also been advocated, but the basic idea seems to stay within the framework of traditional sociological functionalism, aiming for reconstruction, modification and refinement .

The area of science that studies the interaction between living things (including humans) and the environment is ecology. In traditional ecology, there was a concept of functionalism, which had a strong totalitarian color that regarded function as a function necessary to maintain and maintain the entire ecosystem.

Malinowski , who takes the position of psychological functionalism in (1) , sees functions as fulfilling human psychological needs.

However, in reality, the need satisfaction state and the environmental adaptation state are not “=”. For example, smoking cigarettes satisfies the psychological desire to change, but from the standpoint of life support (securing a level that adapts to the environment) , it has negative effects such as causing lung cancer and nicotine addiction. The biological functionalism of

(4) is similar to the psychological functionalism in terms of focusing on the individual, but does not regard the function as simply fulfilling the psychological need, but adapts the human body to the environment. In other words, from the perspective of whether it is useful for sustaining life in the environment.

According to biological functionalism, tobacco can account for the opposite function of harm to living organisms, making it more likely to cause lung cancer and nicotine addiction and death.

In conventional functionalism, sociological functionalism and ecological functionalism (holistic social system-ecosystem theory) do not show the movement of individuals who make up society. On the other hand, psychological functionalism (elemental psychological desire theory) lacks the ability to see functions from the perspective of environmental adaptation. Biological functionalism can overcome some of the weaknesses of psychological functionalism.

The above description can be paraphrased as follows. Psychological and biological functionalism focuses on the individual, whereas sociological functionalism focuses on the continuity of the whole society (cannot capture individual movements). It can be said that sociological or ecological functionalism focuses on environmental adaptation in that it seeks the conditions under which the whole society and ecosystem adapt and survive in the environment. Linguistic functionalism

(5) considers language as a human social phenomenon, and considers language to be a tool for humans to carry out social interaction, and the main function of it to be communication. The question is how humans use language in society. It seeks to clarify what is communicated between two communicating parties, under what circumstances and under what circumstances. Other than grammar, we focus on the meaning and function of words, information structure, and communication methods. Humans use language to exchange information necessary for their survival with others, and in that sense, language can be regarded as a function that is effective for human adaptation to the environment .

The design functionalism of (6) is necessary to realize functions that contribute to environmental adaptation by removing decorations, shapes, and surplus functions that do not contribute to the environmental adaptation of humans and living things in the design of products and architecture. The idea is to focus on simple configurations only.

For example, the function in architecture is to avoid rain, wind, heat and cold, and foreign enemies. In other words, building that protects itself by protecting it from direct exposure to environmental changes that threaten human survival is "working". The construction of "functional principle basis", independent of the work to help the human survival, extra decoration and shape (unevenness, color, etc.) by removing the exclusively necessary configuration to the realization of the work (windows, pillars, walls, doors ...) focused only on (highlighted by extruding or its configuration to the front) is building.

The software-based functionalism of (7) considers a software program as a group of parts that function as "useful" = "function function group" when the software program is useful for human survival . All the routines that can be diverted to other parts of the source code, as parts, as a group of functions, improve the productivity of the software by converting them to functions and parts, thereby improving the adaptability of the human being to use the environment. Improve.

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202 Classification of functions

[Summary] The

functions can be classified as follows.
(1) Normal function (helps human beings) and inverse function (threats human life)
(2) Physical functions (useful for human beings embedded in objects / materials) and physiology (maintains human activity) need to) and psychological (psychological vibrant human, you need become healthy state) function
(3) natural function (petroleum, natural resources such as grain) and, artificial function (tools, processed products, such as products, news (Information on distribution, etc.),
etc. (For details, see the text)

[Forward and reverse functions]

The distinction between normal function and inverse function, which has been advocated by sociological functionalism (RKMerton) in the past, is from the perspective of functionalism:
(1) Normal function generally refers to working in a direction that contributes to human survival. It is caught. Until now, what has been expressed by the word "function" is this "regular function".
(2) Inverse function can be understood to mean general work in a direction that threatens human survival. Inverse functions in society can be perceived as if they were ill in living organisms.

In society, a pathological group = an inversely functioning group, such as gangsters and theft groups.

Inverse groups in society threaten the survival of others (environmental adaptation). Alternatively, it causes a decrease in the environmental adaptation level of others. Threatens to maintain standards.

Taking a swarm of insects as an example, a pest corresponds to an inversely functioning group, and a beneficial insect corresponds to a normal functioning group.

Human actions tend to be more penalized the more they are counter-functional.

● Removal of adverse functional parts in society (recovery of dysfunctional parts)

It is the role of the physician to remove the dysfunction and eliminate dysfunction in the human body. Its functions include physiological and psychological levels.

For example, a dentist plays a role of
(1) relieving tooth pain-psychological
(2) recovering the condition of teeth such as tooth decay-restoring the ability to take nutrients-physiological
.

It is the role of correctional and probation officers to eliminate the dysfunction and eliminate dysfunction in society. Its work is at the sociopathological level. The role of correctional and probation officers can be positioned as a "social physician" that corrects the adverse functions of society.

The social pathological level is actually psychological and physiological. While ordinary physicians consider individual psychology and physiology one by one, correctional and probation officers = “physicians in society” focus on psychology and physiology when multiple human interactions are involved. I do.

● Environmental adaptation and deviation

Environmentally adaptive and functional deviations (eg scientific inventions, new ideas that deviate from the average thinking within the scientific community), or not (environmentally inappropriate, inversely functional) Deviations (eg, drug addiction) are considered. The former is considered to be a deviation that should be actively supported, because it is useful for environmental adaptation. As in the past, departures should not be viewed as merely socially detrimental adverse functions.

[Physical functions and physiological / psychological functions]
Functions are divided into physical functions and psychological / physiological functions.

(1) Physical functions The functions necessary for humans to survive as physical entities embedded in objects (micro to macro) . Roads and railways that secure dams for flood control and traffic (opportunity for function exchange) with other areas are considered to have this physical function.

(2) Physiological functions The "work" that fulfills the human physiology needs to survive. The active ingredient in the bactericidal (insect) agent to exterminate pests and pathogens , the nutritional ingredients of vegetables and fish, etc., which are the ingredients of food to take nutrition, and the function of artificial dialysis to remove unnecessary parts in the body, It is thought to have this physiological function.

(3) Psychological functions Consumption of functions improves mood (e.g. , reduces mood) , generates vitality for tomorrow, amplifies the desire to live, and motivates and motivates to adapt to new environmental conditions. , It is possible to enjoy the advantages in environmental adaptation. For example, the heart of warmth, comfort .. is one that results.
For example, the word "warm" (the warmth in this case is not physical but psychological) can be spoken and become psychologically pleasing or psychologically supported. Human psychological support leads to health and welfare enhancements and makes it easier to survive. Songs with lyrics that encourage people and counseling that provides psychological healing to those who have troubles are also considered to have psychological functions.

It is considered that most of the functions correspond to a plurality of (1) to (3) . For example, air conditioners provide comfortable temperatures. The function is embedded in an object (electric product) called an air conditioner . On the other hand, the comfortable temperature provided by the air conditioner supports human physiological and psychological requirements. In other words, a comfortable temperature leads to faster work and a better quality and quantity of useful functions to be used in society.

[Natural and artificial functions]

The functions can be broadly classified into
(1) natural resources (oil, grain, etc.)
(2) Artificial products (tools, products, etc.) and information (news distribution, etc.)
.

[Essential (basic) function and decorative (remainder) function] Some of the functions are directly related to environmental adaptation (essential functions, basic functions, indispensable for survival, and others are not) (Decorative, extended, with or without).

When the function is in a surplus state (there is a margin in supply of functions), the functions to be generated and consumed become more "decorative". On the functional consumer side, spending on things not directly related to life support will increase. On the function supply side as well, once a function has been distributed to every corner of society, new function consumption will not be performed, and the function will be left over and troublesome. Therefore, we will try to redistribute it with a little extra function (decoration).

The confrontation between functionalism and decorativeism (such as Rococo) is found in architecture.

"Decoration" is neutral for environmental adaptation. Since it is neither useful nor harmful to environmental adaptation, it is used to eliminate idling of idle people.
However, it should be remembered that things that seemingly unrelated to environmental adaptation (such as paintings) may be relevant (helpful) to environmental adaptation (such as stress reduction) .

Surplus (idling) ← Upper luxury Surplus value

Environmental adaptation ← Foundation Essence Functional value

The surplus is the surplus that satisfies the environmental adaptation conditions, and the possession is luxurious.
It is premised that luxury is satisfied if the environment adaptation condition is satisfied.

[Long life function and short life function]

Functions include long-lasting functions and functions that become unnecessary (obsolete) in a short period of time .
For example, the function of fresh food is short-lived if it is not put in a refrigerator, because it rots in a short period of time and cannot be eaten (does not fulfill its function) . On the other hand, the function of reinforced concrete structures is long-lived because they have decades of function.

In the engineering field, functions become obsolete quickly (for example, personal computers) . One after another, new and improved functions (from CD-ROM drives to DVD-ROM drives, etc.) will appear. The old function (CD-ROM drive with small data storage capacity) will be replaced with the new function (DVD-ROM drive with large data storage capacity) in a form that can be repainted so as to cover the entire surface from above .

301 Survival functionalism, environmentally adaptive functionalism

[Summary]

"Function" is regarded as "work that does (helps) for environmental adaptation and survival." Functions are the individual adaptation of organisms to the environment, which enhances the degree of viability of human beings, the minimum unit of approach to the environment that is useful for environmental adaptation, the tools of environmental adaptation, or the human being in the environment. It can be understood as a work that helps to survive more.

When people buy home appliances, their “function” matters. The function in that case refers to the "work that is useful for everyday life" itself. Daily life refers to the process of surviving in the environment. Therefore, the function of the home electric appliance is regarded as a function of a tool for a user to survive in an environment that changes every day.

For example, refrigerators are designed to help people survive in the hot summer environment, such as keeping food poisoning and keeping food fresh even in the hot summer. The (cooling) function of such a refrigerator can be regarded as a function for adapting the user to the environment (surviving in a given environment), if considered at a glance.

Refrigerators are made by home appliance manufacturers, and more closely, they are humans. Therefore, the refrigerator can be considered as a physical resource for a home appliance manufacturer to provide another consumer (human) with a function of adapting the environment to a sustained cooling function. From this, it can be said that the word "function" has the meaning of "work that is effective for survival (adapted by others to others) and environmental adaptation".

From this point of view, "functions" can be considered as "functions that contribute to environmental adaptation and survival." In other words, the function is the adaptation of individual creatures to humans, which enhances the degree of survival, the minimum unit of working on the environment that is useful for environmental adaptation, the tool of environmental adaptation, or the human being. It seems to be able to be regarded as a work that helps to survive more in the.

Alternatively, in the earthquake, buildings destroyed, power failure, by the water outage, the function of the hospital was reduced (no longer function) , is a say that. In this case, the function is regarded as a function to help a person's life and a function to bring a person's life in a direction that makes it easier to maintain.

Or consider mobile phones that are becoming increasingly popular in human-to-human communication. Mobile phones have made it possible to communicate with others when and wherever needed, compared to conventional wired phones. The mobile phone has removed the time and space constraints of communication at once, and has expanded the range of activities that humans can communicate with.

Increasing the range of communication activities is to make it easier and easier for others to obtain useful information anytime and anywhere (without time and space restrictions) , and to make people easier to live = easier to survive. Made progress.

Therefore, the mobile phone function enables users to obtain information and assistance from other people anytime and anywhere by securing opportunities for users to communicate with others while eliminating time and space restrictions. It can be said that this function works in a direction to surely increase the chances of survival of the user.

(Besides, with a mobile phone, you can always catch the other party who has a mobile phone, so it is difficult to build up the stress that you can not talk easily, and in this regard, it can be said that it is also effective in making people live longer) .

In addition, the function (function) of the air conditioner is considered to be in the vicinity of keeping the inside of the room at a comfortable temperature, thereby releasing the user from stress and making it easier to survive.

Surviving in the environment around you (environmental adaptation) is an essential matter for living things (living organisms) to be living things. In that regard, human beings, one of the creatures of living things, are constantly being pressed for environmental adaptation. The functions that are produced and consumed by living organisms including humans are for adapting to the external environment and maintaining life (for example, ensuring safety).

As described above, in the traditional theory of functionism, that is, the theory of trying to elucidate phenomena related to society and ecosystems using the word function as a keyword, function is regarded as a function that contributes to the survival of humans (or biological organisms) and environmental adaptation. The functionalism is tentatively named "survival functionalism" or "environmentally adaptive functionalism", and the "function" in that case is "environmentally adaptive function".

Basically, for living things including humans, good (preferred) conditions are
(1) survival of oneself,
(2) self (including genetic and cultural copies) increases in the environment, It is thought that
(3) the living conditions surrounding oneself are improved
. It can be said that the state in which the above items are easily realized is a state in which the degree of environmental adaptation (environmental adaptation level) of humans to living things is high.
The function that humans and organisms need to realize these items is the “(environmentally adaptive) function”.

Environmentally adaptive functionalism views functions as functions that contribute to the environmental adaptation and survival of humans and organisms (individuals-organizations, societies), and summarizes the foundations of various functionalisms. It aims to refine hardware and software, such as goods and systems, into those that have only the functions necessary for environmental adaptation, are focused only on those functions, are frame-only, and have eliminated decorations that are not relevant to environmental adaptation. enable. By doing so, it becomes possible to go to the essential core of why hardware and software such as goods and systems are necessary.

● Environmental adaptation and natural and artificial materials The

scope of application of environmentally adaptive functionalism is not limited to humans and organisms.
Some natural and man-made materials have high shelf life, longevity, and low stability. Highly stable, "strong" substances are environmentally adaptive substances, such as gold and dioxin, which rarely change. On the other hand, a "weak" substance is a substance that changes quickly if you are not careful, such as iron, which oxidizes when exposed to oxygen in the air.
The work that contributes to the self-preservation of natural and man-made materials is "functional" for such materials.

For example, a container that blocks iron from oxygen is "functional" for raw iron so that it does not change to iron oxide and continues to exist.

When these points are also taken into consideration, the function is regarded as a function that contributes to the self-preservation, growth, and maintenance of matter and life in a changing environment.

● Units of

environmental adaptation The unit of the entity that performs environmental adaptation is not necessarily limited to individuals, individuals, and particles. Society, organizations, companies, nations, etc., which form by interacting with each other, also apply for environmental adaptation. It is perceived as a subject to perform.

Therefore, it is considered that the application range of the environmentally adaptive functionalism includes not only individuals and individuals but also their aggregates, societies and organizations.

● Conventional dictionary definition of the word "function" (reference)

A.Sociology Small Dictionary 1997 Yuhikaku

(1) Dynamic activities (home) performed by the various elements that make up the whole

(2) Necessary conditions that must be fulfilled for the survival of any whole or system, whether organic or social, → functional requirements

(3) The effect of the part on the maintenance and continuation of the whole, or the effect of the function

.... Functions in which components of the system meet functional requirements as essential conditions for the system to survive

B. Kojien Iwanami Shoten

(1) The function of an object, (2) The unique role of each factor that is linked to each other and constitutes the whole

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● "human ecology of Chicago School (human ecology) How is different Where is the same as the"?

Human ecology, which took place around 1915 to 1940, focuses on the spatial and temporal relationships in which humans are influenced by the selective, distributional and adaptive forces of the environment.

According to Park , human ecology "is aimed at describing the unique collective form of population and envoys brought together by the various forces working in urban communities." On the other hand, Mckenzie according to the spatial and sustainable relationships "human are organized, the environmental -. Is in the change of the process corresponding to the combined action of the cultural force human ecology, this effect To study the process of these changes in order to confirm the principles of and the nature of the forces that create them. "

Such human ecology is the same as eco-adaptive functionalism in terms of focusing on the interaction between humans and the environment, but it is based on the theory of functionalism such as E. Durkheim and T. Parsons , such as division of labor and functional requirements . No join attempt has been made. In other words, human ecology lacks the concept of "function." Environmentally adaptive functionalism aims to make up for it.

● Is environmentally adaptive functionalism an environmental determinism?

The focus on human environmental adaptation is environmental determinism, and criticism may occur that human beings are unilaterally defined by their environment and regarded as passive.

In response to this criticism, one can think that in human adaptation to the environment, human behavior is not completely passive to the environment. In order to raise the level of adaptation to the environment, feedback from the environment side on the results of spontaneous and active approaches to the environment returns in a way that defines the behavior of the person who worked on the environment. In this sense, the environment determines the behavior of human beings, and does not mean that human independence is lost.

Humans make new discoveries and inventions in order to adapt to the environment, and the nature of these active actions (active attacks on the environment) depends on the environment surrounding the human. come. Defined by the environment of human behavior, human → environment → human → environment .... such, is of being taken as part of a continuing mutual provisions of the cycle of the human beings and the environment, some of its cycle, the human by environment It is thought that this also includes active approach to

The result of adaptation to the environment (creating, exchanging, and consuming functions to adapt) results in a change in the environment, creating a new phase of environmental adaptation.

Environmental adaptation → Modification of the environment brought about by adaptation → New environmental adaptation. . .

There is a cycle of human initiative in the environment and feedback from the environment.

As a result of human beings' willingness to adapt to the environment (eg, trying to get rid of the cold) and work on the environment (eg, heavy use of petroleum fuel), the next stage of the new environment (eg, warming) Environment) and again pushes humans to adapt. In that sense, it can be said that every time a new approach to the environment is made, human beings are forced to adopt a new environmental adaptation.

● Is there a lot of human behavior that has nothing to do with environmental adaptation?

It can be understood that humans can take decorative actions such as fashion, which are not directly related to environmental adaptation, because basic environmental adaptation is possible. In that sense, the theory needs to be considered with a focus on whether fundamental environmental adaptation has been achieved.

● Why is existing environmental sociology inappropriate?

In environmental sociology, human environmental adaptation (emissions of automobiles) is being reduced by humans to achieve better levels of environmental adaptation by themselves (e.g., deforestation due to acid rain).) Is brought about.

Environmental sociology can be commended for bringing the perspective of ecology into sociology and calling attention to environmental destruction (environmental protection). There is a problem that he is not aware of the relationship with In short, the concept of "function" is lacking.

How to work on nature to improve the level of environmental adaptation while maintaining " (ecological) functions" , which is a function that helps maintain the life of humans and non-human organisms. It is thought that exploring how to do this will be a new mission of environmental sociology from the perspective of function.

● Function and value

Human values are determined to be such that, as long as human beings are living things, surviving = good for environmental adaptation (contributing to raising the level of environmental adaptation) is good and bad is bad for others. Many. In that respect, the function of bringing environmental adaptation to human beings has positive value for humans.

● Relationship with requirements engineering

Requirements engineering, which has been practiced in the field of software development since the 1970s , argues that in order for the developed system to be used effectively, it must meet specifications that fully reflect customer requirements.

In this case, customer requirements are based on a desire to survive and raise the level of viability of the competitors (others) better than the competitors by introducing the system. Improving viability, in other words, increasing the level of environmental adaptation of customers. In this respect, in requirements engineering, the state where the requirements that are supposed to be satisfied have occurred, that is, the state in which a cavity to be filled to enhance environmental adaptability has been created. It can be said that the function in the functionalism is "work to improve environmental adaptability".

● Relationship with value engineering (value engineering) Value analysis, which has been widely used since the

1960s , is a technique for analyzing the functions of products and services. In value analysis, a function is a property that a product or service satisfies a buyer's desire. In value analysis, the value of a product or service is calculated by dividing the function provided by the cost by the cost, and is expressed as the suitability of the cost to the function.

In this case, functions are regarded as a property that satisfies human needs.However, when we consider why functions satisfies human needs, they are considered to It is thought that it survives inside because it has the property of filling various deficiencies and deficiencies faced in adapting to the environment. In this regard, products and services that are valuable to humans are considered to have the effect of making humans more adaptable to the environment and more likely to survive. From this perspective, it can be said that value analysis is largely related to environmentally adaptive functionalism in terms of fundamental thinking.

There is also a concept that there is something other than humans that has a desire, such as a refrigerator that wants electricity.

● Environmental adaptation and genes

Traditionally, Darwinism and social biology have adopted the concept of “survival of the fittest”. This captures that only a limited number of qualified individuals and winners who are well suited to the environment can survive.

However, if this is turned over, the idea of "unfitness for the unfit" can also hold. In short, the idea is that everyone will survive unless it is very environmentally inadequate. Looking at the real creatures, it seems that they all survive, except for the very poor ones, and I think this idea is more appropriate.

Alternatively, the concept of “neutral survival”, neither adaptation nor maladaptation, or whatever is necessary for environmental adaptation, can survive. Many living things have decorative specifications that may or may not be present, which indicates that this "neutral survival" has been established.

No matter how good an organism has a gene for environmental adaptation, if the gene is ineffective and there is no adaptation to the other genes contained in the organism, it will become environmentally inappropriate. It is quite possible to die.

If an organism has a gene that is excellent in environmental adaptation, the gene that the organism has as a set and that is not useful for other environmental adaptation will also survive at the same time.

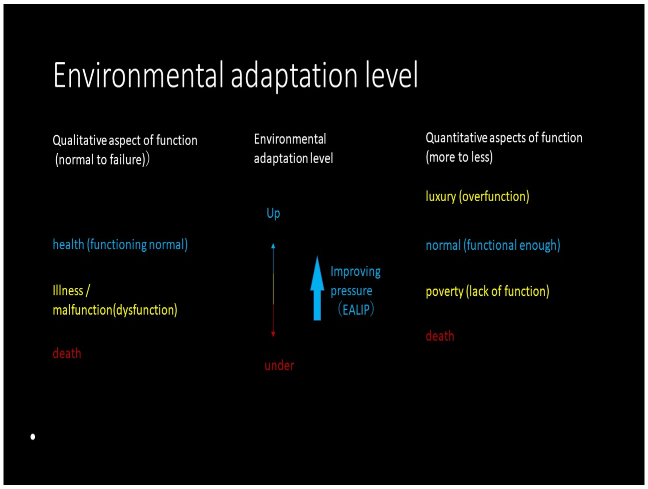
In short, when considering the environmental adaptation of the genes of living organisms, it is not realistic to see the quality of each individual gene. If there is a gene corresponding to the card that matches, it should be regarded as "surviving" including the remaining unrelated genes, and if not, all genes should be regarded as "dead" at once. This can be said to be the "one-set principle" of genes.

302 environmental adaptation level

In the following, an index indicating the degree to which living organisms including humans can adapt to the environment and survive will be referred to as “environmental adaptation level”.

Humans and organisms can survive if the environmental adaptation level is above a certain level, but die if they fall below a certain level.

Depending on the level of environmental adaptation, the qualitative and quantitative aspects of function can be classified as shown in the following figure.



Environmental adaptation level

Qualitative aspect of function (normal to failure))

health (functioning normal)

Illness / malfunction(dysfunction)

death

Environmental adaptation level

Up

Improving pressure （EALIP）

under

Quantitative aspects of function (more to less)

luxury (overfunction)

normal (functional enough)

poverty (lack of function)

death

Human social activities are focused on cooperating with each other and working with nature in various ways to raise the level of environmental adaptation to at least a certain level, preferably as high as possible, in order to make it easier to survive. I have. In that sense, the modernization of human society has a lot to do with improving the level of human adaptation to the environment.

Way of environmental adaptation level, the difference of natural conditions (dry / wet, high temperature / low temperature, high altitude / low-lying, wind, and are facing the sea, lakes, rivers / not ..) or the like, consisting of a wide variety.

A society with a high level of environmental adaptation is considered to have the following properties.

	item	Description
1	Health	People do not die and are less likely to get sick. Born and easy to grow. Easy to live.
Two	Convenience	Life is not inconvenient (convenient) . Transportation / communications and markets are developing (functions can be easily exchanged) .
Three	safety	Security is good. Crime is less likely to occur. There is no danger. You can live with peace of mind.
Four	Margin	There is room in life. Entertainment, games, arts, etc., directly unrelated to environmental adaptation, have room for growth and acceptance.

● Environmental adaptation level improvement pressure = EALIP

Organisms, including humans, have a desire or a tendency to survive in harsh environments by slightly improving their environmental adaptation levels. The intrinsic pressure that humans and living things have to improve the environmental adaptation level of humans and living things is called " Environment Adaptation Level Improving Pressure (EALIP) ". .

Take, for example, the improvement of communication technology. Around 1990 , the speed of computer-based data communication was typically around 2400 bps . However, continual technological advancements aimed at higher levels of communication speed and the convenience it brings to engineers (I want to send not only characters but also images and sounds at a comfortable speed) as usual. The effort paid off in the form of an explosive spread of the Internet around the world around 2000 , resulting in a major social change , the IT revolution. The driving force behind these constant technological innovations and the resulting social change is to improve the convenience of life, which is inherent in the minds of engineers and is due to the increased data transmission speed. In other words, it is thought to be an endless desire or pressure to achieve a better level of environmental adaptation.

EALIP (Environmental Adaptation Level Improvement Pressure) , which seeks to raise the level of environmental adaptation even slightly, is the fundamental cause of social generation, social division of labor (functional differentiation) , and social change by humans and living things. Key cause.

It is difficult for human beings to attain a high level of environmental adaptation by themselves, so by forming a society or group, cooperating with others to create functions or sharing the types of functions to be created (Social division of labor, functional differentiation of society) to raise the level of environmental adaptation. In addition, seeking a higher level of environmental adaptation without being satisfied with the current level of environmental adaptation will lead to social change that will change the current state of society.

In this way , EALIP (Environmental adaptation level improvement pressure) is the pressure inherent in humans and organisms that encourages humans and organisms to seek higher levels of environmental adaptation (easy to survive) , such as pursuit of convenience. .

Where is the physiological and psychological basis for this pressure ? The physiology or psychology that seeks to survive in a changing environment (including the ability to leave offspring) is an advanced civilization. It can be imagined that they have a genetic origin (incorporated in genes) , since they are thought to have in common to living things, from humans with, to microorganisms with simple behaviors . In human psychology, does it originate from the innate part of the base ?

● Enhancement of environmental adaptation level vs. appropriate and appropriate

The act of improving the environmental adaptation level, and aims to insatiable highest of standards, appropriate reduction and appropriateness level (acquisition environment adaptation level, stopping at the level that can be reasonably satisfactory) are those aimed at, and Conceivable.

Aiming for the highest level of environmental adaptation leads to wasted and wasteful functions, such as trying to obtain luxury functions that are not originally required for environmental adaptation (= reverse functional), while the quality of functions due to competition To improve (= positive functional) .

303 Environmental function analysis

[Summary]

We propose "environmental = functional analysis" instead of "structure = functional analysis" in conventional sociology. Environmental function analysis describes how each function contributes to the individual's environmental adaptation. Specifically, the content is described such as "Why is XX meaningful for environmental adaptation?" Or "What function does XX have and why is it environmentally adaptive?"

By newly incorporating the viewpoint of environmental function analysis, it becomes possible to easily analyze what functions (functions that contribute to environmental adaptation) of various human behaviors and cultures .

1. Structure = function analysis in conventional sociological functionalism

In the conventional sociological functionalism (social system theory) by T.Parsons ,

-The "social system" is a system of interaction between a plurality of actors, and each actor plays a role and is interrelated. Roles are considered an important unit of analysis of social systems, and social systems are also called "role systems."

 It is assumed that the “social system” tends to maintain equilibrium, and for this purpose, the relationship between roles must be stable and institutionalized. T.Parsons defined the complex of institutionalized roles as "institution" and positioned it as a key element of the "structure" of the social system. "Structural analysis" of a social system is the analysis of institutions.

We look at how the variables that make up the social system, that is, dynamic and variable elements, are related to the institution that is determined as a structure that is the invariant element (constant) of the social system. Try to do this. This is the "functional analysis" of T.Parsons . And the concept of linking the structure, especially the institution and the variables of the system, was "function." In that case, the function is captured in terms of the "motivation" of human behavior, which is a psychological concept. "Function" in the social system indicates that individual actors are motivated by the structure, that is, the collective pattern of institutionalized roles.

-“Functional requirements” of the social system are the necessary conditions for maintaining and maintaining the social system. In order for a social system to maintain and survive , it is necessary to satisfy the following four functional issues, namely, functional requirements (AGIL diagram) .

	item	Description
A	Adaptation (Adaptation)	The ability to provide the tools needed to achieve social system goals.
G	Goals (Goal gratification)	A function that determines the goals of a social system and mobilizes the resources of the system to achieve those goals.
I	Integration (Integration)	The ability to coordinate between the various units that make up the system (for example, actors and their roles) .
L	Maintenance and tension of the processing potential pattern (Latent pattern maintenance)	The function to maintain the system stably under the pressure to fluctuate the institutionalized value system, and the function to handle the distortion generated in the system.

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2. Functional analysis based on the viewpoint of environmental adaptation (environmental-functional analysis)

The structure of T.Parsons et al. In conventional sociology = functional analysis describes how each function contributes to the maintenance of social structure. is there.

On the other hand, the author proposes “environment = functional analysis”. Environment = function analysis describes how each function contributes to the individual's environmental adaptation. Specifically, the content is described such as "Why is XX meaningful for environmental adaptation?" Or "What function does XX have and why is it environmentally adaptive?"

By newly incorporating this environment-function analysis perspective, it becomes possible to easily analyze what functions (functions that contribute to environmental adaptation) of various human behaviors and cultures .

For example, consider the existence of a criminal law in which stealing results in heavy punishment. Stealing is a process in which a person keeps giving another person an effective function, and does not give any function to another person, such as money obtained to receive the function provided by the other person. It is one-sided and easy to get. If left unchecked, it will dissuade people from making efforts to create functions that are effective in adapting others to the environment, which in turn will cause malfunctions for each individual. . Such as side effects. Penal code is environmentally adaptive in preventing such dysfunction. . . And so on.

In connection with the above, functional network analysis can be considered.

By writing a function chart (network) diagram, that is, what shows which functions are related to each other in a network form, it is possible to clarify the overall picture of function generation, exchange, and consumption Should be.

● Functional classification of living organisms and application to industrial classification (environment = functional analysis using living organisms as an example)

Functional substances necessary for living organisms to adapt to the environment (survive) are oxygen, water, nutrition, and information (indicating the state of the external environment) .

The functions of each organ in a living body are classified as follows.

	item	Description	Concrete example
1	Mounting / Granting	A function that includes, has, or carries a function.	Erythrocytes contain oxygen, a functional substance.
Two	Transportation and communications	The ability to carry and circulate functions (substances) .	It is necessary to carry the function (the substance on which the red blood cells contai oxygen) . 1) The engine and driving force (the heart that moves the blood, the oxygen that serves as fuel, and the driving force that generates information, which m the position of the function) Synaptic activity of ne cells) , 2) The passage through which functions pass (blood vessels through which red blood cells carrying oxygen flow) .
Three	Pickup	Function to collect functions (substances) from outside.	In the lungs, oxygen is collected from the external environment. In the mouth, stomach and intes nutrition and water are collecte The brain performs information actions necessary to acquire functions (substances) the external environment .
Four	storage	Function to store functions (substances) .	In the liver, the collected nutrie are stored and stored.

Five	Processing / modification	Function (material) to processing and modify the (generation of new features) function.	Various enzymes in the body chemically change the orig function (substance) and make into something with another nev function.
6	Residue disposal	A function to process the residual after consuming the function (discard it outside, recycle) .	In the veins, unwanted carbon dioxide is collected. The kidneys recycle water used once. The rec releases stool to the outside afte the nutrients have been used up
7	Defense, conservation	A function that protects the living body from external function hindrance factors (foreign enemies, shocks, etc.) .	The skull protects the brain from shocks, the ribs protect the orga from pressure, and the limbs pro themselves from attacks by exte enemies.

In this way, the results extracted and classified by the environment = functional analysis can be utilized for industrial classification in society. This is because, in society, the basics of functional substances that are produced, exchanged, and consumed are oxygen, water, nutrition, and information, similarly to living organisms.
The various industries in society are most likely to fall somewhere in the functional classes (in living organisms) above . For example,

	item	Concrete example
1	Mounting / Granting	Computer manufacturing that provides information processing functions to semiconductors. A cookware manufacturing industry that gives food mass the function of iron lump.
Two	Transportation and communications	Transportation business such as trucks and railways. Broadcasting and telecommunications industry that carries information over radio waves and travels over a wide area.
Three	Pickup	A farmer who collects mandarin oranges and a cooperative collection site where the mandarin oranges collected by the farmers are collected and processed in one place. An oil mining industry that collects and collects oil.
Four	Storage and storage	A warehousing business that stores the products made. Banking business dealing with savings.
Five	Processing,	The petrochemical industry turns petroleum into plastic.

	modification	
6	Residue disposal	Municipal landfill.
7	Defense, conservation	Security business that keeps homes and schools safe. Textile industry that manufactures clothing that protects the human body from the cold.
8	Exchange / market	A retail business that uses exchange tokens (money) to meet products and users. ← Newly added

Becomes To apply to the actual society, of the above-mentioned 7 in addition to the one, for the function exchange, "exchange-market" function (such as the retail industry to encounter a product that the user is applicable) is required, with the idea Can be

As described above, in the environment = function analysis, even in the same function analysis based on the living body , completely different analysis results are obtained from the structure = function analysis of T. Parsons et al. This is because the environment = function analysis does not analyze the whole living body but analyzes each individual cell in the living body as a unit of survival to adaptation to the environment.

In addition, even if the analysis is based on the biological / physiological system, the degree of the usefulness of the classified functions for environmental adaptation, etc., depends on the individual, because there is no change in the basic function classification. The constant learning of inventions is constantly evolving to a new stage with inventions. For example, transportation functions (such as courier trucking) have made dramatic progress using GPS and the Internet.

● Analysis of "environment = function" of VCR function (function evolution)

The VCR is a device that records images and sounds of a television or the like on a cassette tape or reproduces images and sounds recorded on a tape, and is a typical household appliance.

The functions of VCRs can be categorized as follows in terms of how they can help users adapt to the environment.

	item	Concrete example	Evaluation criteria	Necessary (useful adaptation) reaso
1	Many (information) volumes and types that can be handled	The maximum recordable time of the corresponding videotape (with or without 3x recording mode) . Whether it	The more the better	The more informat stored, the easier i information necess environmental ada

		supports satellite broadcasting as well as terrestrial broadcasting.		
Two	Speed (of movement)	The short time it takes to rewind a videotape (400x speed) .	The faster the better	It saves time and a other necessary er adaptation actions
Three	Granularity (of information that can be handled)	Recordable image quality (S-VHS compatible) .	Finer is better	The finer the inforı be stored, the easi the details of infor for environmental
Four	Small and light	Weight and size of compatible tape cassette → easy to carry (8mm video cassette vs VHS cassette)	Small, lighter is better	Increases the rang can be carried, and applications that c situations that are environmental ada
Five	Accuracy (of operation) , low error	A function that starts recording exactly in time by adjusting the clock inside the deck to the time signal of the TV broadcast	Accurate is better	The more accurate information requir environmental ada
6	(Operation of) simplicity (lack of operating procedures, see ease of operation, ease of looking for the function of determining)	Enables programming reservations by simply entering a G code , without having to enter individual channels, start times, etc.	Easy is better	It requires less psy and stress to opera less psychological the easier it is to s
7	Compatibility (of operation procedures and information handled)	Commonality of operation procedure with conventional models. Also, the degree to which image information of different specifications and formats (for digital video cameras) can be recorded by dubbing (on a VHS cassette) .	The higher the better.	Since the common information handli ensured, the labor operation procedu frequency of opera reduced. The types that can be utilize becomes possible diverse informatio
8	(Handling of	A function that	The more,	It is possible to foc

	information) purity (secure)	automatically cuts unnecessary content information that is not related to the original program content, such as commercials.	the better.	viewing only on in necessary for the c environmental ada
9	(Operational) Safety / Security (Ensuring)	A function (child lock) to prevent mischief on the device by an outsider such as a child .	The safer the better.	Prevent malfunctio outside intruders.

The functions of VCRs have been steadily refined year by year to what users consider to be more convenient for living = environmentally friendly. This can be regarded as "functional evolution". From year to year, useful new features added to the VCR by trial and error will survive and evolve into more convenient ones.

Functional evolution is the degree to which humans are adapting to their environment by developing new functions that are more effective through environmental adaptation or improving existing functions to be more adaptable (the level of environmental adaptation). It is thought that the desire to improve) will be the driving force.

401 Proposal of "Dry Functionalism" and "Individualistic Functionalism"

[Abstract]

Instead of the "wet functionalism" starting from individuals and whole systems and systems that include individuals and sociology in conventional sociology, "dry functions" starting from individuals, individuals and individual particles that move freely and separate from each other Principle "and" individualistic functionalism "are newly proposed.

In dry functionalism and individualistic functionalism, function is regarded as a function that helps each individual, individual and particle survive and sustain. In dry functionalism and individualistic functionalism, the separation, independence, independence, and freedom of each individual are premised, and the existing upper system (society, organization, company ...) that encompasses each individual, individual, and particle However, if the individual or individual is not compatible with the survival of the individual, it will attempt to destroy, initialize, reassemble, and reconstruct. In this regard, for society, organizations, companies, etc., it is a revolution-oriented and change-oriented approach.

Functionalism has a dry perspective starting from an individual, an individual, and each particle that moves freely and separated from each other, and a wet perspective starting from an entire system including an individual, an individual, and a system.

In the following, the former is called dry functionalism or individualistic functionalism, and the latter is called wet functionalism.

In dry functionalism and individualistic functionalism, function is regarded as a function that helps each individual, individual and particle survive and sustain. In dry functionalism and individualistic functionalism, the separation, independence, independence, and freedom of each individual are premised. The existing high-level system (society, organization, company ...) that encompasses each individual, individual, and particle is merely a tool and tool for the individual, individual, and particle to survive. If they don't fit, try destroying, initializing, reassembling, and reconstructing. In this regard, for society, organizations, companies, etc., it is a revolution-oriented and change-oriented approach.

On the other hand, in wet functionalism, function starts from the maintenance of the whole system surrounding the individual. Its purpose is to maintain and preserve the existing system. Wet functionalism starts from the whole and presupposes that the individual is united with the whole, united into the whole, buried, geared, and the mutual integration and harmony between the individual and the whole. In this case, the system itself has an independent intention and movement on a different dimension from the individual. In other words, it is a totalitarian approach that puts the entire body before the individual and treats the individual as a partial entity that contributes to maintaining the whole. In addition, it has an aspect of constantly adjusting and transforming it so as not to destroy the existing system, and has a current status. System breakdown (corporate bankruptcy) , suicide, and initialization are not considered.

Wet functionalism, as in traditional theories of sociological and ecological functionalism, uses functions to maintain and survive the entire society (to which each individual belongs) and the entire ecosystem. Catch it as necessary. In that sense, it can be said that individuals are dependent on society and ecosystems. The task of sociological or ecological functionalism is to analyze the equilibrium of interconnected elements or variables in social systems and ecosystems (equilibrium analysis) . The most fundamental concern of sociological and ecological functionalism lies in the self-sustainment or survival of social and ecosystems. For this reason, the concept of "functional requirements" (system needs and goals) is set as conditions necessary for maintaining and maintaining the system . And "requirement analysis" clearly shows that the functional requirements are necessary and sufficient for the maintenance and continuation of the system.

In dry functionalism and individualistic functionalism, function is perceived as necessary by the individual (not society) to maintain and sustain his or her own life. Society is created and maintained only when individuals seeking to raise the level of environmental adaptation work together. If the level of environmental adaptation for each individual is not obtained by creating a society, individuals have the freedom to destroy, erase, or withdraw their (generated) society. In that respect, individuals are not subordinate to society. The surviving subject is an individual and not a society.

Unlike the traditional totalitarian, sociological and ecological functionalisms, the following dry functionalism and individualistic functionalism, "function", the individual survives in the environment Provide a new perspective that can be considered as the work required to go on. In other words, we see that "function" is a function that is required in order for individuals to maintain their self-preservation so as not to be eliminated during interaction with the environment.

Dry functionalism and individualistic functionalism seek to re-establish functionalism from the perspective of (1) the individuals who make up society, and (2) the perspective of interaction with or adaptation to the environment. Things.

Functions are necessary for humans to maintain a certain level of adaptation to the environment, but only for humans to survive, not for the maintenance of society as a whole. And think. Society and organizations believe that free and independent human beings are merely means and tools to survive.

	Dry functionalism Individualist functionalism	Wet functionalism
(1)	Environmental adaptation of individuals, individuals and particles	Maintaining the entire system, adapting to the environment
(2)	View of the whole and the means of the organization (think of the whole and the organization as means and tools for environmental adaptation for individuals)	Whole, organizational essence (emphasis on whole, organization itself)
(3)	Independence, independence, freedom from the whole individual	Individual control of the whole organization by subordination, fusion and harmony
(4)	The whole of the individual (the whole is only a tool for the individual to survive) (the whole disappears when it is no longer necessary for the individual)	Individual of a whole (individual is only a portion of the entire, the gear) (individual becomes a sacrifice for the whole)
(5)	Creative, transformative (destroying the current high-ranking organization that does not contribute to the individual's environmental adaptation, creating new needs for society)	Maintain and maintain the status of the entire organization
type	Psychological, biological functionalism	Sociological and ecological functionalism

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● traditional social systems theory (T.Parsons, N.Luhmann, Yoshida mindin .... by et al.) Where is the difference between?

Dry functionalism is the same as conventional social system theory (wet functionalism) in that it regards society as a functionally differentiated, part-dependent, one system .

Dry functionalism and individualistic functionalism differ from conventional social system theories in that they take individualism and liberalism, tailored to the individual. The point that the free movement of individuals seeking a better level of environmental adaptation creates, differentiates, and fluctuates society is one of the factors that puts the perspective on the whole society from the outset and promotes the analysis of social systems. It is very different from conventional social system theory, which does not attempt to be analyzed.

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411 function and self-expansion / proliferation pressure

If each person wants to distribute the functions they generate to society (a group of people who may interact with each other)

(1) Attempt to make quality the highest grade (attempt to improve quality as much as possible)

(2) Try to maximize the amount (to spread as widely as possible)

As a result, the desires of each person enhance the way of functioning to be distributed to society and bring about the development of society. Behind each person's desire, it is conceivable that each person who generates functions wants the functions they generate to serve as proof of their lives (proof of survival).

The desires of each of the above are based on the features they have created or their reputation,

(1) Hope that it will survive (be conveyed) to later generations over time (temporal aspect)

(2) Hope to spread and multiply better among more people (spatial aspect)

It is thought to be based on a very selfish motive, but as a result it is thought that its selfishness will lead to an increase in the mass of functions distributed to society, and will eventually contribute to the development of society.

In doing so, it is ensured that the recognition that the function that the user has generated is formally derived from himself (the identity of the function that he generated) is maintained (for example, the inventor of this function was invented). May want to be able to accurately communicate to the public that it is no other than "I" (not the other person, Mr. A). , And their names appear on copyright holders of books and music.)

Such a selfish motive, "self-expansion (growth) pressure (Self Expansion (Increase) Pressure) shall be called even a" is inherent in the human-organisms, by considering and can be explained. In organisms, this self-expansion can already be seen at the genetic level as a primitive force that works to make a copy of itself to survive in a wider space for a longer time. (Propagation) pressure can be considered a very basic pressure for living organisms.

For self-expanding pressure,

<table>
<tr><td>(1) Original type</td><td colspan="2">Attempt to disseminate an original identity of one's own (individual) to society (= among others)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">(2) Identification type</td><td colspan="2">Already generated by others,</td></tr>
<tr><td>Come continues for a long time until now, it is also likely to last longer now (persistent and likely)</td><td>= Time aspect</td></tr>
<tr><td>Already widespread, the status quo will continue to expand</td><td>= Spatial aspect</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Attempts to expand and proliferate at a glance by integrating and identifying things (large corporations, religions, brand goods, etc.) and self</td></tr>
</table>

That 2 are classified in different ways.

● Self-expansion, multiplication and life A

successful life as a human is a life that has successfully expanded and multiplied this self and its alter ego into the world, and a failed life has failed to expand and multiply yourself and its alter ego Is life.

However, the success and failure of this life can only be seen in the long run. In some cases, after his death, his achievements are unearthed and become famous and spread around the world. Conversely, they live a successful life while they are alive, but after death they can be quickly forgotten, criticized, and stigmatized.

● Dilemma caused by self-expanding pressure

The above self-expanding (proliferating) pressures have mutually contradictory aspects as follows.

(1) To perform self-expansion, the more the self-expansion of the other person is stopped, the more opportunities for self-expansion to the surrounding society increase. Therefore, in order to maximize the degree of self-expansion, an attempt is made to hinder the self-expansion of others. For example, comparative advertisements that take place when companies compete for market share, and territorial expansion wars between nations, are examples of this. This impedes each other's adaptation to the environment, and is inversely functional (function inhibiting) .

(2) Self-expansion can only be done effectively by improving the environmental adaptation level of others around them. In short, if others do not survive, there will be no copies of themselves in others. Therefore, for self-expansion, they will actively try to help others

adapt to the environment. This promotes mutual environmental adaptation and is positively functional.

The dilemma regarding self-expansion is solved by the following mechanism.

(1) For those who provide the same kind of function (rivals of each other) , hinder their self-expansion and adaptation to the environment.

(2) Promote self-expansion and environmental adaptation to those who provide functions of a different type from those who own them (those who need the functions that they create, and have mutual customer relationships) .

Among them, (1) is contrary to the tendency of “in-group violence” to patronize the in-group that is similar to oneself, and there is a social psychological dilemma there.

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412 Function generation (production) and consumption

In environmentally-adaptive functionalism, human production and consumption are regarded as "functions". In short, we think that the functions included in objects, not the objects themselves, are the targets of generation and consumption. When shopping, think of buying functionality rather than buying things. For example, when purchasing carrots at a grocery store, it is considered that the purpose is not to obtain carrots themselves but to obtain nutrients having functions necessary for maintaining the human body, such as vitamin A contained in carrots.

The concept of buying a function is easy to understand, for example, by looking at a catalog of home appliances (VCRs, washing machines, etc.). Human beings to production and consumption "product" is a "vehicle" of the function, valid in environmental adaptation (help) the integration of functions (and, what side was thought to feed) or was specific things, abstract service Fool.

In economics, it is necessary to replace the expression of production and consumption of goods and services with the production and consumption of functions.

● Intangible function

Services (advertising, barber business, etc.) are often not considered direct production, but have some function. Thus, a person pays for the other person who provided the service. The term "service" is a manifestation of the "intangibleness of a function (it has no form in itself)."

The function itself is intangible. The function often seems to be substantial because it is often carried on concrete tangible substances (metals, fibers .) (For example, refrigerators, clothes) . However, intangible things such as exercise and brain labor also have a function that helps the body adapt to the environment, so it can be said that there is a function (for example, the kitchen knife movement to make dishes can cook ingredients) To be able to absorb the nutrients that are useful for survival in the food) . Alternatively, information such as television images and music is indispensable for humans to live, and can be said to be vehicles with functions.

For example, functional food (vitamin A ginseng containing) in the vitamin A rather than the substance itself functions as vitamin A possessed serves to help life support living body is captured as a function.

● Functional substances / functional exercise

In connection with the above-mentioned intangible function, a specific substance that plays a role in the adaptation of humans and living things to the environment is tentatively called a “functional substance”. In addition, when a function that contributes to environmental adaptation appears on the movement of a human or living body or the movement of an inorganic object, the movement is referred to as “functional movement”.

● Function generation

Function generators can be divided into humans, other living things (animals / plants) , and inorganic nature (wind, rain, volcanic activity, etc.) , but usually intermingled in a related manner. The function creator is performing some dynamic activity.

The process of generating functions begins with thinking and experimenting with how to use the results of some of the activities of the function generator for their environmental adaptation, through trial and error. And once it is found that what is created by the activity of the function creator can be used for environmental adaptation, it reaches the stage of commercialization and commercialization, how to mass-produce it.

In most cases, functions cannot be created by humans. As with nutrients, you need to rely on other organisms (cereals and seaweed) . Or you need to find and find them that already exist in nature, like organic matter (petroleum) or inorganic matter (minerals) .

For example, plants produce substances that turn into nutrients (potato carbohydrates) , fuels (firewood), etc., that are useful for human environmental adaptation. This in itself is the generation of functions for humans by plants. When an environment for developing such a plant is prepared, the function generation corresponds to the maintenance, that is, to help the plant grow.

Targets for generating functions include not only human physiology (food → nutrition, air conditioner → temperature, etc.) but also human psychology (food → delicious, air conditioner → feel comfortable temperature) .

Whether there of the generated function, (1) human itself (human internal) , (2) stamped on the outside of the object, the 2 there ways. In (1) , exercises such as hammering, and in (2) , information printed on paper, etc. correspond.

● Function generation and system size

When human groups are regarded as systems, they can be divided into giant systems (government offices, large companies) and microsystems (states of division of labor by

three or four people).
(Input / output for life support) The system starts with one person (such as living alone on an uninhabited island, playing many roles).
Giant system (e.g. the workplace giant plants) consists of a stack of micro-system (group).

If a function requires the capabilities of many different disciplines to generate, the size of the organization required to generate the function increases.
Because each person has limited communication skills, create small groups (microsystems) , which are groups of others who can grasp the situation alone , and stack them in layers (the result of stacking is a huge system) . As it passes between the stacked small groups, various functions gradually come together and are ultimately created as one organically organized, highly adaptable environment.

● The lack of

functions and the consumption, deficiency, lack, and insufficiency
of supplementary functions are inherent in living things like humans, and that is the essence of life.

A living entity is considered to be an entity that constantly needs and consumes functions (things that help survive). In that regard, for living beings, function is essentially a consumed, scarce, constantly replenishing entity.

In order for living organisms to survive, they must constantly produce, collect, and replenish their own functions.

If we consider the essence of life as negation entropy (opposite of entropy), function can be regarded as supplying negativity (opposite of entropy) to living organisms.

● Function consumption

Functional consumption by living organisms can be understood as the process of extracting and digesting functions necessary for survival from substances with functions or activities and movements that include functions.

The above process is

Consumed
functional substance or exercise → Extracted / digested function + remaining waste / garbage

Is formalized.

Functional materials and movements are related to the concept of entropy in physics and information science in that, before taking out a function, it was ordered, but after taking out a function, it becomes messy and disorderly. . In this case, the function is considered to be unordered and corresponds to negentropy (the opposite concept of entropy) .

In extracting functions,

(1) function is repeated can be extracted (TV) or, extraction 1 alone with times (drug of the fire extinguisher) or

(2) function is long shelf life (washing machine hardware) or, not long shelf life (raw sashimi) or

It is necessary to pay attention to such distinction.

Consumption is unlikely to occur after environmental adaptation has been achieved, until the level of adaptation has declined to some extent and new functions are needed.

● Functional maintenance and protection

Some consumed functionality, the amount of a scarce and, when thus exhausted taken once, 2 it difficult reproduction and degrees, present (such as crab catch is reduced corresponds to this) . In such a case, it is necessary to protect and conserve creatures that serve as vehicles for that function. The functions that are protected and preserved are not limited to those that have a specific physical mass, such as food, but also those that provide psychological effects (such as peace) , such as landscapes .

● Function stop

An outage refers to a state in which the provision of a function to improve the ability of human beings to adapt to the environment, which should be provided in a product or service, has stopped. For example, refrigerators that can no longer cool ice and food due to a power outage have significantly reduced the degree of human adaptation to the environment, such as the food decaying quickly and the inability to make ice pillows, compared to when it was in operation. It can be said that the function is stopped.

413 function map

● Functional chain and whole society

Each person creates an individual function, spreads it throughout society and has it consumed by others, and is useful to others consuming that function that is widely distributed throughout society. By doing so, each person who creates and distributes a function receives compensation for the usefulness (in many cases, money as a function exchange coupon) from various parts of society. In doing so, you now have the functions you need for environmental adaptation (what the rest of the world produces, except you and your like). . In this regard, we can see that there is complementarity in the functions that each person creates (in terms of helping each other survive in society) .

Of these complementary functions, on the generation side (or conversely, on the consumption side) , those that are linked to each other and linked in a chain relationship are connected one by one (or connected to each other on a bypass road) , one What has become a large map is "functional chain" and "functional network". And it is thought that the whole society is a collection of all the relationships between generation and consumption of such a functional chain (network) .

The whole society can be regarded as a simple sum of mutual exchanges made mainly by each part (in charge of function generation) , and the whole society can be clearly understood as a system as a system that transcends each part with mathematical formulas This is not always the case (although the attractiveness of wanting to do so has challenged sociological functionalists (social systems theorists) like Parsons , but has not been very successful) .

● Function map

One way of thinking is to combine similar functions and chained functions together on a single drawing to create a comprehensive and overall map.
To create a comprehensive and overall map of functions (referred to as a `` functional map '') in a simple manner, refer to the industrial (industry) map, occupational classification, governmental organization classification, etc. It is thought that the functions of occupational / government offices (for helping people adapt to the environment) should be summarized while organizing the abstractions.

Creating an overall functional map is an abstraction of the content of the former social organism theory in terms of what functions each part of the organism plays (for environmental adaptation of other parts). Will lead to a more holistic view. It is necessary to generalize the function of each part of the living body. For example, nutrition has a positive function (helps adapt to the environment) .

From this point of view, please refer to an example of environment = function analysis in which the functions of each part of a living body are extracted in an abstracted form and applied to the industrial classification of society .

However, direct analogy with the living body, as in the conventional social organism theory, must not be performed because it is impossible to extract (abstract) functions. The view that the maintenance of the whole organism is likened to the maintenance of the whole society should be denied. Unlike living organisms, the whole society should not be maintained (it needs to be dismantled → reorganized) if it only provides low levels of environmental adaptation for its members .

By the way, the phrase "maintenance of the whole society" is often said by those who are higher in the society (who are blessed with a function exchange relationship) to protect their interests. Those who hold a higher position, such as the president, are more enthusiastic about "maintaining the entire corporate organization", and those with a lower position are not eager to maintain the organization unless there are benefits such as lifetime employment and seniority-based wages.

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414 function exchange

[Summary] In most

cases, people in the division of labor do not necessarily generate the functions they want with their own hands. Therefore, it is necessary to pass the function that is being generated by one's own hand to another person (who lacks it) and, instead, obtain the function that is being generated by another person that is not at hand. is there. Therefore, a mutually necessary function (the person responsible for generation) is searched for from every corner of the society, and the mutually lacking functions are exchanged with each other to self-suffice.

In other words, humans present their own functions to others, and in return receive different functions generated by others. In this case, a voucher or money for another function may be obtained instead. In addition, a voucher or money obtained by exchanging with a function generated by oneself for a function generated by another person is presented to another person, and a function generated by another person is received in exchange for the voucher. This is "function exchange".

1.Social division of labor

This section describes the relationship between social division of labor and human environmental adaptation, which is necessary to explain the concept of "functional exchange" described below.

In the following text, “function” refers to general functions that help humans adapt to the environment.

In addition, the following text is a dry perspective whose viewpoint departs from a personal base that is free to move independently, independently, and independently.

Each human is oriented to environmental adaptation (to stay alive). At that time, human beings are limited in what they can do alone, and they cannot obtain a sufficient level of environmental adaptation for survival. In order to raise the level of environmental adaptation to a level sufficient for survival, we will work together to create a group or society.

There are two types of human-made groups and societies:

1. Each person creates different types of functions in a mutually related manner (division of labor). Each person is responsible for generating a separate function, linking those functions to each other, and realizing it as a more advanced set of functions = Each function is specialized by each person specializing in separate function generation Raise the level of environmental adaptation by improving the quality of work input for generation.

2. Do the same job with multiple people (like tracing netting). Realize one function as a unity of all people. = All people do the same thing at the same time. Environmental adaptation is planned by increasing the number of people.

One division of labor (social division of labor) , from the perspective of an individual, is to provide different functions to each other to each other, or that each (division of labor) It can be said that it performs the work to help the environmental adaptation.

From mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity (E. Durkheim), the proposition of solidarity between people is that joint work (everyone performs the same work at the same time. The total amount of functions exceeds the level of environmental adaptation) The purpose of this is to move from division of labor to function division (function exchange; the quality and quantity of each function is more likely to exceed the environmental adaptation level if functions are differentiated). In the above classification, 1 corresponds to organic solidarity, and 2 corresponds to mechanical solidarity.

The cause of the start of division of labor is the same as the cause of the individual starting a social (cooperative) life.

The original cause is the psychology of raising the standard of living (= environmental adaptation level) of each person. The purpose of division of labor is to make it easier for human beings to adapt to each other by performing different tasks separately. The functional differentiation of society due to the progress of division of labor is driven by the environmental adaptation pressure (EALIP) inherent in human individuals .

The functions that humans need are widespread in clothing, food and shelter. If one tries to cover such a wide range of function generation by one person, the generated function will necessarily have insufficient or defective parts. As a result, the environmental adaptation level does not rise to a sufficient level, and as a result, a situation occurs in which it cannot survive. Therefore, by performing specialization by division of labor = functional differentiation and increasing the purity of the contents of the functions to be generated, an increase in the level of environmental adaptation is achieved.

After all, division of labor can be said to occur because doing so increases the individual's ability to adapt to the environment.

There are two possible causes of division of labor: A. on the human side and B. on the environmental side.

A	What is on the human side
A-1.	Individual ability differences
A-1-a.	Variations (intellectual / physical differences, etc.) Optimization of social division of labor by making each person engage in a type of work that can best demonstrate his / her abilities (easier connection to the environmental adaptation of each member of society) Measure). The abilities vary from person to person, and there are strong and weak points. For each person, engaging in the work they do best will simultaneously raise the level of environmental adaptation of themselves as well as others who will be consumers of the functions they generate.
A-2.	The limitations of an individual's ability to do anything
A-	Individuals are more proficient in concentrating on a small number than doing many at

2-a.	the same time, and the output is more likely to be more precise, accurate and rational. Therefore, it is thought that focusing on a small number of people will improve their ability to adapt to the environment.
A-2-b.	For a human being, there are too many types of things to do to sustain life in interacting with the environment. If you try to do everything alone (self-sufficiency), you will get low-level functional output for each type, and you will be incapable of adapting to the environment. In order to solve the state of insufficiency and raise the level of adaptation of the individual to the environment, it is necessary to perform the task separately for each type of work. To be able to do so, one has to meet a large number of others (sharing different types of function generation) in order to exchange functions . Durkheim 's explanation = explains the link to increasing social density).
B	What is on the side of the environment
B-1.	Environmental differences surrounding individuals. Due to environmental differences (eg, seaside environment vs. inland environment) , there is a difference in the type of optimal products (functions to be generated) . By between those who are living in different circumstances encounters, those not in each other's (function) realize that you are generating a trade (capability exchange) into the relationship (dried fish vs exchange of wild plants) By doing so, division of labor is established.

Can be considered

The following two types of division of labor can be considered.

A. The systematic division of labor functions are complementary and interdependent. If one of the divisions of labor has failed due to environmental incompatibility, the other, which should have adapted to the environment, will also fail (eg, hydropower-only society → stop power-dependent office functions in a hydropower-only society).

B. Parallel division of labor This is the case where multiple functions with the same or similar output contents (but different generation methods) are prepared. Functionally, provide several parallel options (eg, thermal, hydro, nuclear) so that if one becomes maladaptable, the other can be replaced (ensure emergency substitutability).

● (Reference) The cause of division of labor (organic solidarity) pointed out by E. Durkheim ("Social division of labor")

(1) Increase in social capacity

(2) Changes in the environment where individuals are placed

(3) Social density = increasing opportunities for people to approach each other

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● Relationship between persons in the division of labor

The relationship between persons in the division of labor can be divided into A) a system relationship, and B) a parallel relationship.

A.	When there is a systematic / interdependent relationship with each other
A-1	Are different from each other. Interdependence between different people is organic solidarity (E. Durkheim).
A-2	Only the interface (joining) parts of each other are understood, and the other parts are black boxes and cannot be understood by each other. In that sense, it creates a feeling of mutual alienation (lack of mutual awareness) and an inability to communicate.
A-3	They have a profit-recording relationship with each other. They have things that each other doesn't have. There is a supply and demand relationship, and each is a source of profit.
B.	When there is a parallel (similar / common) relationship with each other
B-1	In a competitive relationship. They try to do the same thing first.
B-2	They are co-subjective. Understand the basics of what each other is saying in common. Mutual communication is possible. It is possible to switch from one to the other, such as when you find a job.

(Example of A → A company that supplies power and a company that manufactures computers. Electric power companies do not know the details of computers and understand only superficial specifications. I don't know the details of what I can do, I'm only interested in getting enough power to run my computer.

In such a case, the knowledge and way of thinking of the technician of the power company and the technician of the computer company are different from each other (completely different), and it is difficult to understand what the other party says. Thus, the conversation between the technician of the power company and the technician of the computer company will be a very superficial communication that both sides can understand at the same time.

Here, the technology for generating electric power is indispensable for the computer company to operate the computer, and the computer company pays the electric power company for the electric power to make the electric power company profitable. On the other hand, the technology of a computer company is still indispensable for an electric power company to control the amount of power produced, etc. become.

As described above, the electric power company and the computer company are in a relationship of supplying each other in response to the demands of each other, and can be said to be in a mutually profitable relationship.)

(Example B : Electricity companies and gas companies have a similar and common relationship in that they supply energy to each other. In this case, for example, in the case of a hot water supply function for baths, the electric company Gas companies want to sell water heaters, and gas companies want to sell gas water heaters, thus showing that their sales strategies are competitive with each other in terms of energy supply. The men have the same experience in selling bath and hot water equipment even if they change jobs to each other's company, and they can get almost the same job.)

In the context of J. Habermas 's dual understanding of the living world and the system, A is a system and B corresponds to the living world.

● The emergence of experts

As the division of labor progresses, there will always be at least one expert (who is responsible for generating functions in each domain that has been differentiated by advanced division of labor) in a wide society for each specialized domain.

When a problem that requires specialized knowledge (falls into a dysfunctional state) occurs, it is searched for by word of mouth and called, and the knowledge that is effective in environmental adaptation is spread at a glance to the entire society.

However, as specialization progresses, people belonging to different specialties will not be able to talk to each other, so they will be trapped in the shell of each specialty, and as a result, it will be difficult to come up with new ideas that break the existing social framework. In addition, social change and the accompanying dramatic improvement in the level of environmental adaptation are unlikely to occur.

Therefore, by combining different specialized fields that have not interacted with each other and increasing the number of people involved, it is easier to generate ideas based on unprecedented combinations, and new discoveries in science and technology It can be linked to invention, leading to improvement of environmental adaptation level.

2.Function exchange

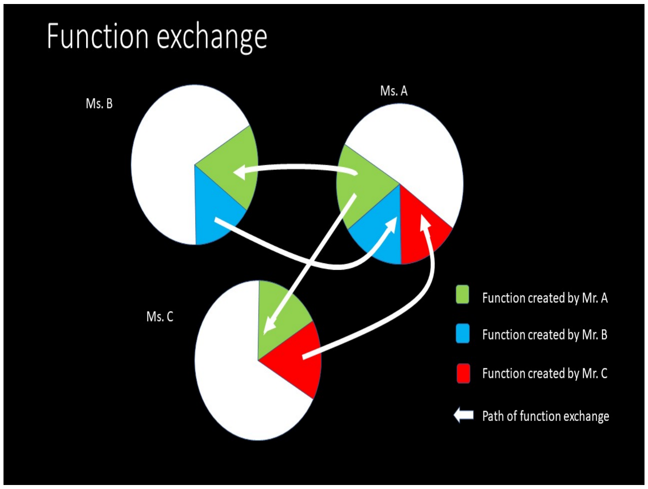
Many functions required for human adaptation to the environment cannot be covered by one person alone, and the creator of each function specializes in creating a specific function, and the effectiveness and performance of each function generated Needs to be further improved. Therefore, it is necessary to exchange functions with others.

In a state where division of labor has advanced, for each person, the self-sufficiency of functions (functions that can be covered only by oneself) is small.

Therefore, when each person is in a state of division of labor, it is necessary to exchange functions with (1) many others and (2) multistage.

In other words, people who are in the division of labor often do not necessarily generate the functions they want with their own hands. Therefore, it is necessary to pass the function that is being generated by one's own hand to another person (who lacks it) and, instead, obtain the function that is being generated by another person that is not at hand. is there. Therefore, a mutually necessary function (the person responsible for generation) is searched for from every corner of the society, and the mutually lacking functions are exchanged with each other to self-suffice.

In other words, humans present their own functions to others, and in return receive different functions generated by others. In this case, a voucher or money for another function may be obtained instead. In addition, a voucher or money obtained by exchanging with a function generated by oneself for a function generated by another person is presented to another person, and a function generated by another person is received in exchange for the voucher. This is "function exchange".


Function exchange
Ms. B
Ms. A
Ms. C
🟩 Function created by Mr. A
🟦 Function created by Mr. B
🟥 Function created by Mr. C
⇦ Path of function exchange

There are two possible reasons for the need for function exchange.

1. To receive the value of your contribution to environmental adaptation in other parts of society through division of labor

2. To enjoy the functions created by other parts of the society (others) (necessary for sustaining life, but not for yourself, but for others to make)

● Function exchange and social system theory

The function exchange creates interdependence between the members of the society over functions, resulting in the integration of the society. At the same time, it creates differentiation for the functions that each person creates. Functional differentiation differentiates to produce functions that are optimal for each person's ability. In this regard, it can be said that function exchange brings about social systematization. It can be said that such an idea connects functionalism with social system theory.

● Social system integration

The integration of parts of the society responsible for generating different functions (eg, rural and fishing villages) occurs when different functions meet and exchange occurs. The encounter between functions (kelp with a lot of minerals made in fishing villages and rice with a lot of carbohydrates made in rural villages) first occurs when people with each functional substance pass through the same place, etc. The convenience brought by chance and the resulting functional exchange (fishing villages get rice and rural villages get kelp) sustains the exchange relations that have been created. Sustained exchanges bring together and integrate the parts of the social system. N. Luhmann 's "system integration" can be explained by trial-and-error occurrence of function exchange and its continuation.

● Function Exchange / Trading and Market

Functions are typically passed from the function creator to the consumer in a series of (multiple) exchanges.

A market (town) is a place where functions are exchanged and traded between people who have a special relationship with each other.

In the market, the goal is to establish an optimal exchange-trading relationship by calculating and comparing the quality and quantity of functions that each person wants to provide / want to obtain on the spot.

In other words, with the introduction of free competition, we aim to optimally adjust the demand and supply relationship of each function under division of labor.

Even if the organization is not explicitly formed, the whole society can be integrated. This is the mutual integration of those who are connected by the exchange of functions in the market through the exchange of functions.

The accumulation of interconnections brought about by the small local exchange of functions leads to division of labor at the global level. Interconnection is brought about on the market by chance.

● Function exchange and freedom

Increasing the opportunity for different functions to meet and the freedom of combining functions as much as possible creates more appropriate function exchange and raises the level of people's adaptation to the environment. This is becoming evident, for example, in the way that artificial control of encounters and combinations of functions, such as found in socialism, did not produce very good results.

● The role of transportation and communication in function exchange

Traffic and communication mediate the exchange of functions between people (making one function meet another function in the same place), that is, a function bucket relay from a person who creates a function to a person who wants it. Take the role to do. In this sense, it can be said that it is responsible for the distribution of functions (the functions produced by each person help to distribute and permeate every corner of the society in which each participant participates).

Distribution (a function that a person has been generated, deliver it to the place of those who need it) is itself, in terms of help for the survival of those who need an intermediary, transportation of function, which is functional.

● Addition (stacking) and pricing of functions in the process of function distribution

Various additional functions are required in the process of function distribution. They are generated in order, added one after another to the functions that arrive there, and accumulated.

For example, in food production,

Function (nutrition) food is a built-in material (fruit) production of (by farmers)
▯(food is to the location that is required in the next stage) transportation of while cold (by common carrier)
▯ collection and processing and packaging (by processors)
▯(to the location that is required in the next stage) transportation (common carrier)
▯ auction in the market (market participants)
▯(to the consumption areas) transportation and cold (common carrier)
→ display and retail (retailer)
→ (coming doing using, for example, transportation) function consumer (people there is a demand to want to eat the fruit)

Through these processes, each company (the person in charge of function generation) creates new functions that are needed on the spot for the functional substances transported there, adds new functions, This means that the total of the accumulated functions will be given to the functional consumers.

Consumers ultimately use (consume) the sum of each function accumulated up to their hand at once . At that moment, he takes advantage of the benefits of each function (food production, transportation, display ...) .

The required functions are generated and added in order, and each function is priced.
The price is attached as (1) the cost (expense) required for generating the function , and (2) the consideration to be paid by another person according to the degree of usefulness of the other person.
The price is added each time the functional substance is passed to the next function provider. And the sum is paid by the end consumer.

● Feature provision and feedback

The function creator intends that the function providing destination (customer) is satisfied with the function provided by himself / herself. I'm glad to be satisfied (arouse pleasure). Recognized for their ability to generate functions (competence, high level of environmental adaptation provided by the functions provided), and aimed to acquire a wider range of customers (customers), which improved the way functions were provided. Leads to. In order to do so, the user always wants to know information (feedback) on how the function provided by the user has been received by the provider. The presence of feedback contributes to improving the quality of functions distributed to society.

● What are the similarities and differences from the existing exchange theory of sociology?

The existing exchange theory proposed by GCHomans , PMBrau et al. , Sees human behavior as an exchange of rewards with others, but lacks the concept of exchange of "functions". Or lack of awareness of the environment (interaction with the environment, adaptation to the environment, the purpose of exchange is for mutual environmental adaptation, etc.).

If we write the proposition on functionalism's function exchange, following the existing proposition of exchange theory (by GCHomans), we get:

"Human humans receive more rewards from others for providing and exchanging functions that contribute to environmental adaptation (such as providing functions that they do not have or providing money). We will try to help others adapt to the environment (generation of functions-improvement of exchange conditions) . "

● Money and function exchange / trading

Money is, the ability to generate their own, to others, sell in exchange for consideration (taken back Have) , the other function that I do not have, to get in exchange for consideration from others (by purchasing) at the time, Any article, information, etc. that has a common value between you and others, used as a measure to measure the mass of the value .

Currency is required to exchange and sell functions with others. The reason why money is necessary is considered to be to ensure compatibility between the values of the functions (generated) in the division of labor and to be essential for the smooth distribution of functions.

The emergence of money is inseparable from the occurrence of function exchange and division of labor.

The exchange of money is evidence that a division of labor (systematization) is taking place.

By using money as a medium for function exchange, a social system based on division of labor is automatically constructed between people who distribute money. This indicates that money has the power to unite society into one system due to the division of labor caused by the exchange of money.

Obtaining money is usually proof that you are participating in (and thus helping others) in the division of labor system and are creating a function for others to adapt to the environment.

Do not know someone (unspecified, do not know how many) as the consideration that contributed to environmental adaptation of others, money (wages) some by = others (contents unspecified) to ensure that the function provided by the obtained coupon The right to receive It is volunteers who give up this right.

Money increases the degree of adaptation of individuals who use it. The use of money makes it possible to exchange any desired function at any time, eliminating the time and kind restrictions on function selection and consumption.

Estimating the value of a function is done by costing.

The more important functions you perform (they are not displaced by others) , the more valuable things you can get, such as money. The importance of the function x the small supply is proportional to the price.

Those with a price can be said to be useful for environmental adaptation because they all have some function. Otherwise, it is a fraud and a crime that leads to a failure to exchange functions (and thus hinders people who want the function from adapting to the environment) . Exceptions are high prices that are harmful to environmental adaptation, such as drug trafficking.

Price fluctuations are determined by the rise / decrease of functions × the supply and demand balance for functions.

Each person's functions may be enabled or disabled, or not competitive, due to changes in the environment. The price of a feature is proportional to its current effectiveness. It is difficult to predict when effectiveness will change.

Storing money (saving) is nothing less than acquiring the functions of others, storing the exchangeability (the function of one's voucher and the functions of the other party) and the ability.

Abnormalities in the division of labor system can be known from the price in the market and the movement of the money market.

Ideally, the amount of money is equivalent to the total (value) of the function being performed. The measure of the value of a function is the price of that function.

Money has the same role as oxygen necessary for the respiration and survival of each cell in the living body for each individual in society. If money does not come to you, you will not be able to live and live in that part of society unless money is turned. Just as oxygen travels throughout the body, "gold is a heavenly object."

● Function exchange between humans and other organisms

The function exchange is not limited to humans. It is often observed that other organisms exchange useful functions with each other. For example, this is the relationship between plant rice and humans. Rice provides humans with abundant nutrients (functions) such as carbohydrates necessary for human survival . In return, humans are helping to survive by clearing the land, planting lots of rice, and often weeding and controlling pests. Such two-way exchange and exchange of functions (effective for survival) between organisms is considered to be the "symbiosis" in conventional ecology.

● Communication / Information Concept and Function Switching / Function Line

Communication, 2 between the person, whereas the information held by the shows the process of being copied to the other. In other words, communication represents a process in which information exchange / exchange occurs.

Here, the information teaches (hints) clues that this can lead to actions that are useful for environmental adaptation. Has useful "functions". For example, information on residents, such as tsunami warnings through local governments' disaster prevention radios, indicates that residents are imminently at risk of life due to the tsunami, and that they must take action to evacuate to higher ground to avoid death. ,teach. In this case, the information should be: 1) show the current environment surrounding the recipients, indicate the situation (presentation of the environmental situation) , and 2) the recipients should adapt to the current environment the, whether or if you take any action, to teach (the teachings of the adaptation means) consists of, any, help the recipient of environmental adaptation of information, it can be said that a "functional".

Therefore, the occurrence of communication as the exchange of information means the exchange and interchange of "functions" between individuals, that is, the occurrence of "function exchange".

The communication, shows the means of goals to the other, "instrumental (instrumental) and ones" icebreaker is itself object to perform communication such as, "Konsamatori (consummatory) If there is a thing" Is done. The above tsunami warnings can be said to be "instrumental" in that they teach recipients how to adapt to the environment.

In consummatory communication, where communication with the other party itself is self-purposed, a message (information) that wants to increase the sense of unity and integration with the information recipient and to become closer to the recipient by communicating. Will be sent to. In this case, by being intimate with each other, it is possible to exchange functions and exchange functions more versatilely and smoothly (this indicates that the connection of the communication line with the other party will be thicker and more reliable)) . It's common for strangers to find it easy to ask for close friends, even if it's hard to ask. Increasing opportunities for mutual interchange (exchange) of functions means that it becomes easier for others to obtain the functions required for their own environmental adaptation, which in itself is ecologically functional. Become.

For these reasons, Consumer Communication does not, by itself, correspond to a `` function exchange '' for exchanging functions, but by becoming more intimate with the other party, a line for exchanging functions with the other party has been established. It can be said that it has the function of promoting the "functional exchange" act between individuals in that it is thicker and more reliable.

Communication seen in friends, family relationships, and communities (Gemaine Shafts, communities) is based on relationships that allow one another to talk to each other and talk about anything. In this regard, it is considered that the line for exchanging functions (functional line) is thick, constantly connected, and hard to be disconnected. On the other hand, in the communication seen in the business gezelshaft relations such as companies and government offices, it is thought that the lines that are the passages of the functions are thin, are cut off after the contract is over, and lack constantness.

415 functional competition

If there is more than one source of the same function, the sources will compete to distribute more of the function that they have generated than elsewhere. Expand market share competition of the function creator, it boils down, as organisms, their generated alter ego (copy of itself) , and want to spread to the maximum (want to spread) are based on the biological desire I can say. This biological desire to spread more and more of the functions that he or she has generated is the driving force that provides sufficient functions to society as a result.

Competition consists of: 1a) trying to provide the same function at a lower price than others; and 1b) trying to provide a function that provides a higher level of environmental adaptation at the same price as the other. 2) Combining with the case of trying to provide a wider variety of peripheral (additional) functions than others .

In the function competition, it is necessary to always provide a function with a higher function than other sources with good performance (corresponding to the money to buy the

function).
Such a competition is, as a result, function excess (over-specification) likely to lead to.

421 Roles and Functions

What is the role ? Of where the individual plays, has been pre-split, to generate a partial function, activities of the bundle (group) is.

Why is the classification / division of the function generation execution activity for each individual happening ? There is a limit to the quality and quantity of functions that can be generated by one person. Therefore, the function groups are shared and generated by each person. Due to the division (subdivision) of the function group, different functions are associated with each other to form a group of networks (functional networks) .

The role of an individual means that the individual is responsible for generating and maintaining a part of the network of functions thus formed.

Role is how occur or ? When to share the generation of functional groups in each person, the same (similar) by bundling the type of function, who was in charge of the same person, raise the efficiency of learning, environmental adaptation level Go up. This can be considered as role differentiation (specialization) .

When the content of individual function generation activities is considered as a role, the viewpoint is from the whole society to the organization, and the emphasis is on positioning within it. The independence, self-sufficiency of the built-in part society in the whole how to ensure ? The kind of want to their own generation function, to be able to decide from there to prepare a plurality of choices, type selection of Give freedom.

● Changes in roles assigned to individuals

In society, the role differentiation that each person performs is brought about by the subdivision and specialization of the functions generated by each person.
In a state in which functions are subdivided, there is a possibility that the type of function generation performed by oneself (in which role) is changed in various ways .

You may have a job in the future, even if you are not working now, for the following reasons.
1) Because it is unpredictable (unknown) how the supply shortage of the functions generated by others will occur in the future .

2) The type of function currently being created will not be effective in the future (its role will become unnecessary in society) , and another new type of function will be created (a role effective for environmental adaptation). To perform) .

In the case of 1) , when someone who is already engaged in the task of generating a certain function encounters a disaster and falls into a failure state in terms of both the mass of the function generation, substitutes that person's position and Will help fulfill the function. Human beings need to consider function generation ability in addition to their intended role so that someone can always substitute for the function generation action currently being performed by someone else. This is enough to ensure that stable provision (and exchange) of functions by individuals is carried out for society as a whole.

In the case of 2) , each person encounters a change in the surrounding environment, changes the type of function to be generated as appropriate, and always (constantly) obtains enough price for function generation / distribution, It makes sense to be able to keep getting the features you need to survive.

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431 Social creation and function

Why can society be created? From a dry functionalist perspective, individuals create a society with the aim of helping and cooperating with each other in order to better protect their lives, i.e., individuals are working to improve their level of environmental adaptation. In other words, a society is created for the purpose of exchanging functions created by one another with others. The whole society is viewed as a chain of fulfillment of functions (generation, exchange, and consumption of functions). Society formation and collaboration are carried out in order to increase the individual's environmental fitness. In that regard, it can be said that the individual's inherent pressure to raise the level of environmental adaptation (EALIP) is urging individuals to build society.

RKMerton 's advocated concept of `` regular function and reverse function '' is a dry reconsideration.Right function is useful for maintaining the life of each person, and reverse function is a threat to maintaining the life of each person. It has nothing to do with maintaining the whole society. Individuals interact with society as long as they help them adapt to the environment.

Individuals withdraw whenever the society they belong to does not contribute to their environmental adaptation (malfunction, lack of desired function or impaired access). By breaking the connection with the society or by making changes in the society, it is possible to recreate (or rejoin) a new society that is more suitable for environmental adaptation.

When a society is not functional for itself (useless for environmental adaptation) , individuals have the freedom to leave the society. In this respect, the conventional sociological functionalism (social system theory) does not consider the withdrawal of members (it is always regarded as a whole society as a whole) .

Function is not for social maintenance. Society does not exist to maintain itself. For personal adaptation. It is of the utmost importance for an individual to survive in a changing environment as a living thing.

To respond to changes in the environment, existing social systems that no longer contribute to environmental adaptation may be suspended and new systems created. Discontinuing / regenerating the social system is based on individual independence.

In short, society is just a shared tool and tool developed by individuals to adapt to the environment. The individual is the master and the society is the squire.

● Relationship between individuals and society

In traditional wet sociological functionalism, function is viewed as helping to maintain social systems and organizations. In this regard, the focus is on the whole society, and individuals are regarded as subordinates (gears) from the beginning. Depending on the perception that an individual is a part of society, a situation may arise in which the individual figure that constitutes society is dissolved in the "society as a whole" and becomes invisible.

To avoid this, dry functionalism focuses on individuals rather than on social systems (providing a micro perspective on functionalism). Seems that society and organizations are necessary as long as they can help individuals adapt to the environment. It is assumed that humans participate in society and groups as much as necessary for their own environmental adaptation.

● Hobbes problem

In traditional sociology, as proposed by T. Parsons, the natural state before the creation of a political state was regarded as a state of war against everyone, as seen in Hobbes 's theory, The question of how to stop the struggle between individuals and create a stable order of the social system existed to be solved.

T.Parsons , regarding the above problem,

(1) Integrate the value system common to people into personality of each person
(2) Institutionalize the value system in the social system

This was seen as a solution.

From a dry functionalism perspective, a different approach is seen as a solution to the problem. That is,

(1) Make each person aware of the differences, characteristics, and individualities that exist between individuals.
(2) Generate functions that differ from each other (provide their own characteristics and personality better) based on different personalities. To exchange

At this point, it is thought that there will be interdependence between functions over individuals, and there will be no struggle.

● Whole society and individual society

The whole and sum of puzzles in which each person performs various functions that they perform independently as fragments and attaches each function to each part / location that complements each other is called the `` whole society ''. It is.

The society in which people belong individually and the "whole society" are not the same. No AC disconnected from each other 2 as had one society, the whole society, the 2 is intended to capture contains both one. In contrast, a society to which people belong individually (a social image that one human can see) is a way for people to interact with themselves in terms of creating, exchanging, and consuming functions. It is a

collection (aggregation) of certain others. For members of one community,
AC (socially) without the other society, but are included in the "society", in the "individual society" it is not included.

1 person 1 to person, there is no force that overlooks the whole society. In some way, human beings can only recognize a group of interacting people as a united society. In this case, for each person, "individual society" has the same meaning as "whole society".

● Organization integration and environmental adaptation

Implementing organizational integration is environmentally adaptive for the following reasons:
1) Reduce the number of contacts that need to be taken for function generation
2) Eliminate duplication of function generation Eliminate the same function generation being performed separately at different locations Under a certain level of control rather than performing the function generation separately Performing is more environmentally adaptive

On the other hand, it causes maladaptation to the environment in the following points.
1) If the integrated organization is destroyed, there will be no other organization that can perform alternative functions.

● State and function control

Nation, the way of production, exchange, and consumption of functions, as people environmental adaptation level is improved, to so as to be maintained in a good condition (optimization line generation and exchange and consumption functions as crack) , monitoring is a mechanism to control. In this regard, it can be said that the nation plays a role in managing the social norms necessary for fixing the level of environmental adaptation of people at a high level. There is only one state to unify the chain of command when performing optimization.

● Social collapse

The collapse of society means that the links between the generation, exchange, and consumption of functions that have been working effectively have been cut off, and each person has fallen into a state of isolation and helplessness. In other words, it is a state in which each person must generate the minimum functions necessary for environmental adaptation with his / her own power. Although the state of social collapse is more likely to occur in a less advanced society, it can be seen partially or temporarily in advanced societies due to earthquakes and other disasters.

432 Social structure and function

Human beings hope that the state of environmental adaptation (the state in which the environmental adaptation level is kept above a certain level) will continue and that the stability of their lives will be brought about (for example, that their current occupation will continue to stabilize, etc.).).

Directing the effectiveness (effective level) of the functions distributed by each person and stabilizing the linkage between the functions (such as mutual exchange relations) leads to the creation of a social structure.

From the above perspective, social structure refers to the stable and stable part of the function-generation-exchange-consumption relationship between people from the perspective of individual-centered dry functionalism. It can be regarded as.

● Changes in social structure

Even though the social structure is currently adaptable (positively functional), there is no guarantee that it will continue to function properly in the future. The need to reorganize linkages to adapt to the new environment leads to structural changes. There is no guarantee that functions currently considered environmentally adaptive will be permanently environmentally adaptive.

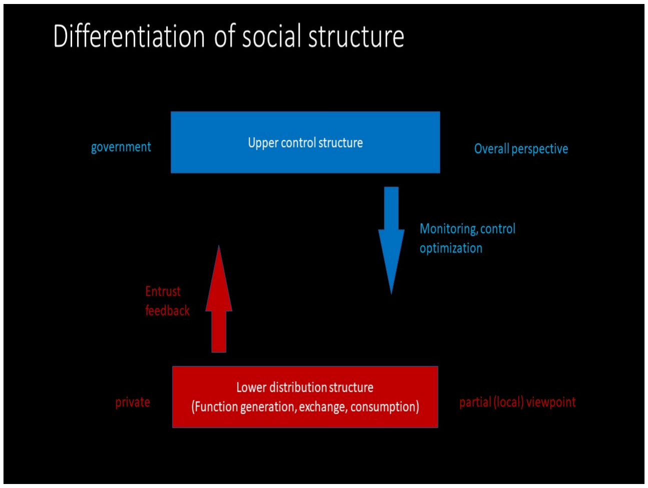
For example, the relationship between the function of a gasoline vehicle and the depletion of oil may be considered. At present, gasoline vehicles are effectively used as a major means of geographic movement, but once the oil is depleted, they can no longer be used and are simply invalid scraps. This is the source of the need for inventions and discoveries of new functions that guarantee further environmental adaptation (for example, the development of nuclear-powered vehicles).

These breakthroughs toward the discovery of functions that will lead to better environmental adaptation will eventually break existing social structures that have been solidified solely by existing environmental adaptation values, and create new structures. (For example, the structure of the oil-consuming society is broken, and the nuclear society is newly created).

● Optimization of functions and vertical division of social structure

The functions created, exchanged, and consumed by individuals need to be optimized for environmental adaptation. For this purpose, a person who has a function of monitoring and controlling the status of generation, exchange, and consumption from the top, in addition to the parties involved in generation, exchange, and consumption, is required.

People gradually differentiate into two groups: those who create, exchange, and consume functions, and those who monitor and control the state of function distribution, and create a stable structure (upper control structure vs. lower distribution structure).



Differentiation of social structure

government

Upper control structure

Overall perspective

Monitoring, control
optimization

Entrust
feedback

private

Lower distribution structure
(Function generation, exchange, consumption)

partial (local) viewpoint

Making the distribution of various functions successful (optimized) itself is an important function.

The upper control structure adjusts and optimizes the function distribution so that the environmental adaptation level of the lower distribution structure is further increased. The sub-distribution structure provides feedback on the results of the adjustments and cooperates to make better adjustments.

If the upper control structure is strong, the society should be administrative (social), and if the lower circulation structure is strong, the society should be liberal.

If the existing upper control structure fails to optimize the function distribution (becomes a state of sovereignty), the lower distribution structure stops entrusting the upper control structure and re-submits new personnel. Will be.

Optimization of function generation and exchange is possible to some extent even in the lower distribution structure itself, but the upper control structure targets the entire society for optimization, while the lower distribution structure is related to themselves. It is likely that local optimization is often left. However, even if the optimization stays locally, the scope of the optimization is chained one after another while partially overlapping each other, eventually optimizing the entire society without having to bring up the upper control structure It is thought that it is not impossible.

The status relationship between the upper control structure and the lower circulation structure

(1) The upper control structure is higher and the lower flow structure is lower (the lower part is governed by the upper part). For example, in Japan, the government is referred to as the "government" (people who are in a position above them).

The status differentiation within the same upper control structure is as follows.

(2A) The higher the quality / quantity that supervises the function, the higher the quality, and the lower the quality, the lower the quality. In other words, the higher the authority and the higher the budget, the lower the other.

(2B) The more abstract the function is, the closer it is to the center, and the higher and more specific, the closer it is to the site and the lower it is. For example, in the Japanese government, the head of the headquarters of the Ministry of Operations, whose work is broader and abstracter, is more central and has a higher position than the section manager of a local branch office whose work is more specific and detailed.

433 Social Change and Function

In dry functionalism, social change refers to the destruction of social mechanisms by which people seek to improve the level of environmental adaptation that currently exists, but provide only inadequate levels of environmental adaptation. Represents the dynamic changes in society that occur in an attempt to create a social system that can attain a new and satisfactory level of environmental adaptation.

● Social equilibrium

Social equilibrium means that the elements that make up a group or whole society are stationary or stable. This manifests itself in the stabilization and stabilization of the exchange relationship between functions (temporary stabilization of the division of labor) , the stabilization of the ingress and egress of functions of each person, and the generation of structures.

Social equilibrium is based on the concept of homeostasis in biology. Homeostasis means that physiological conditions of an organism, for example, human body temperature and blood condition, maintain a certain standard state even if a change in conditions surrounding the body occurs. Applying this to the idea of dry functionalism, social homeostasis (social equilibrium) means that the level of people's environmental adaptation continues to be within an acceptable range.

People try to keep or adapt their environmental adaptation in a satisfactory, comfortable manner. If the level of environmental adaptation drops from it, it will try to return to the original, better level of adaptation that people can tolerate. This is considered the mechanism of social equilibrium.

● Intra-equilibrium and out-of-equilibrium fluctuations

In homeostasis of a living body, for example, an attempt is made to return to the original, more environmentally-adapted state while repeatedly changing within a certain range, such as an operation of adjusting the body temperature to a constant. In the society, there is a movement in which the law is repeatedly operated within a certain allowable fluctuation range, as in the case where the law is continuously operated in the society and the revision is repeated. This shows that social equilibrium includes within itself social fluctuations (within a certain range) . Social change and social equilibrium are not mutually exclusive concepts.

In a toy that can be balanced simply by supporting the feet, `` Yajirobe '' (balance doll, balancing toy) , if the swing (fluctuation) in the up and down and left and right directions when the body and arms are shaken is within a certain range, It returns to its original state of equilibrium, but if the fluctuations are above a certain level, it will be overturned (the balance will be broken) .

When the principle of this toy is applied to social equilibrium and social change, it is as follows. This is a social change that can return to an equilibrium state in the long run, when it fluctuates back and forth within a certain range, and is called “intra-equilibrium change”. Can be called. On the other hand, when fluctuations are above a certain level, it is impossible to return to the previous equilibrium state, in other words, there is a fundamental catastrophic change that breaks the equilibrium, which can also be called “out-of-equilibrium fluctuation” .

● Types of social change and their causes

When the degree of environmental adaptation is too low and in a very unsatisfactory state, people seek to break through this state and obtain a degree of environmental adaptation that is slightly higher and more viable. In this situation, people are actively breaking the equilibrium that provides only a low standard of living and trying to obtain a higher standard of living, in the process of social change.

However, it is not always the case that the current state of equilibrium will be broken only when people have low levels of environmental adaptation. Constantly, and more to improve the environment adaptation level than it is now, desire to have a more comfortable life is one that many people have, do, lye without desire and pressure on the environment adaptation improve the standard (environment The pressure to raise the level of adaptation (EALIP) drives the movement (social change) of those who seek to live a better level of life by breaking the current, generally comfortable, equilibrium state . Improving the level of environmental adaptation (realizing a more viable living standard) is the state that is ecologically desirable, and for that to happen, social equilibrium requires some degree of comfortable living. Promises can be discarded if they are felt to be insufficient for better environmental adaptation.

For example, if there is intense competition for functional development between companies (e.g., competition for functional enhancement of mobile phones) and the motive for improving the level of environmental adaptation is unlimited, even if the current state is environmentally adaptive, In search of a high level of environmental adaptation (for example, mobile phones supporting high-speed data communication) , social fluctuations continue and social equilibrium does not come. In this case, once you reach a high level, you may find that mechanisms that have traditionally been considered environmentally adaptive are inconvenient and irresistible. At this time, it can be said that the level for evaluating the degree (level) of environmental adaptation itself has been raised.

In short, the social change, as "level-deficient" that occurs because there is too low the original environment adaptation level, and occurs in spite of the adequate environment adaptation level is present "level sufficient type" 2 that there are ways I understand.

The various types of change described so far are views in which the viewpoint of the cause of the change is limited to one society and can be called “single type” change.

Apart from these, there are gaps in the values that indicate the degree of environmental adaptation, such as living standards, with people in other societies (people in other societies can live at much higher levels of environmental adaptation). when I especially noticed, themselves also better environmental adaptation level (level improvement of) seeking, get out the balance or stagnant state of the current situation (to break it) and. Such a social comparison (between one's own society and other societies) leads to social change.

This type of change can be called a "comparative" change because it occurs due to comparisons with other societies.

All social changes are common in that people try to raise their level of environmental adaptation, and the pressure to raise the level of environmental adaptation (EALIP) can be viewed as working at the root.

However, even if the motive is aimed upward, the result does not always fluctuate in the direction of raising the level of environmental adaptation, and conversely, fluctuates in the direction of lowering the level of environmental adaptation. Sometimes.

For example, if a country loses the war of territorial expansion, it will be deprived of the territory of its own country by the partner country, and its living range will be narrowed. As a result, the level of environmental adaptation will decrease. In this case, the motive, extends their territory, in the form of expanding the life range, than was trying to improve the environmental adaptation level, results, motivation (= rise) which conflicts with (= reduction) It has become.

Or, when people who suffered from the dictatorship's tyranny launched a revolution in search of liberation from the tyranny, the revolutionary forces split from conflicts of interest, entered into a state of civil war, from the confusion of the war, On the contrary, it makes life harder. In this case as well, contrary to the motive for increasing the level of environmental adaptation in the form of liberation from oppression, the level of environmental adaptation has declined due to social turmoil caused by the civil war.

Therefore, social change is considered to be based on the pressure to raise the level of environmental adaptation, but as a result of the change, the “level-rise type”, which raises the level of environmental adaptation, and conversely, the level of environmental adaptation It can be said that it is divided into "level-lowering type" that causes a decrease in

Social change can also be seen in cyclical changes, such as economic fluctuations, in which the level of environmental adaptation rises and falls alternately, and in modernization of society and (conversely) global warming. In addition, the level of environmental adaptation is categorized as one-way, with one-sided rise and fall.

● Maintenance-oriented and innovation-oriented

In the real world, we are trying to seek a new change (further increase in the level of environmental adaptation) by overcoming the `` conservative orientation '' to maintain a comfortable present situation and the moderately comfortable but stagnant one. It seems that there is a constant battle of "innovation-oriented".

People are expected to maintain a stable condition if their degree of environmental adaptation is at a satisfactory level (oriented to maintain equilibrium) . If the level of environmental adaptation is within the permissible range of people, we will confirm the current situation without overtly opposing that the situation will continue, despite some dissatisfaction. It is each person who is, to some degree, satisfied with the current state of the society in which he or she is trying to maintain balance. This is the "maintenance-oriented" source.

On the other hand, when a certain equilibrium state lasts for a long time, even if the state is somewhat comfortable, the state tends to be psychologically tired, and there is a tendency to seek a change. Alternatively, the insatiable ambition built into humans (based on environmental adaptation pressure = EALIP) constantly breaks the balance and seeks a higher level of life. Such psychological saturation and the pressure to raise the level of environmental adaptation = EALIP are the sources of “innovation orientation”.

In human society, there are people who are already in a state of adaptation to the environment and those who do not.
Conservatives are those who want to keep the current state of adaptation, while innovative people are dissatisfied because they have not reached a satisfactory level, such as too low a level of adaptation. People.

In business, management's side is to support the Conservative Party, labor's side is to support the innovation political parties, between them, environmental adaptation level surface (survive ease of to get the necessary functions to) It is thought that there is a disparity in (the management side is more blessed) .

Conservatives are reluctant to prevent the environmental change of others who are innovative due to social change, because their environmental adaptation level is relatively low. That leads to a retrograde and anti-revolutionary movement.

The continuation (maintenance) of society / organization is required because:
1. People want to maintain an already familiar and somewhat comfortable state.
2. I am anxious about being able to adapt to new changes in my surroundings caused by being thrown out of existing societies and organizations.
Is the case.

● Differences from conventional social system theory

According to T. Parsons 's theory of social systems, social control and socialization are the mechanisms that create the status quo in social systems. Social control is regarded as imposing sanctions on those who do not protect the current state of society, and socialization is educating the current state of society to young and young generations. Is considered to be passed down as it is. In each case, the present state is to be maintained by coercive force, and the independence and spontaneity of human beings are ignored.

In dry functionalism, on the other hand, it is important that the people who make up a society obtain a satisfactory level of environmental adaptation while living in that society. Think of it as producing (people voluntarily choose to stay current, without being forced by someone) .

Next, the reasons that conventional social system theory cannot explain social change are as follows:
(1) T.Parsons ' social system model is an "equilibrium model" that emphasizes system integration and stability. Are treated as abnormal or pathological.
(2) According to T. Parsons , social change is a change within the system that is distinct from the change in the social system itself, and is assumed to be a process in a certain direction from equilibrium to re-equilibrium. The disturbing factor of the equilibrium, that is, the factor of fluctuation, can be considered as deviant behavior. It is explained that the mechanism of social control, which constantly acts as a deviating factor, which is a variable factor, will eventually be resolved and the balance will return to equilibrium. In such a theory of change, it is impossible to predict change, the source of change, and the change

of society itself.
And so on.

In dry functionalism, environmental adaptation is first, and in the process, both social equilibrium (balance) and its destruction occur.
As in the case of conventional social system theory, maintaining balance is not always a priority. The balance is maintained, as in the case of updating a bank's online system or replacing a new computer in the office (the system has reached a level sufficient for a single environmental adaptation without having to tweak the system). Nevertheless, in order to achieve a better level of environmental adaptation (such as increasing competitiveness) , aggressive efforts to break the balance are made.

From the perspective of dry functionalism, unlike the traditional sociological functionalism of T. Parsons et al., Maintaining balance is not the ultimate goal of society. The ultimate goal is for individuals in society to adapt and survive in the environment. Equilibrium that does not help individuals to better adapt to the environment needs to be eliminated.

● [Analysis of social change] Meiji Restoration in Japan

In the history of Japan, the Meiji Restoration was based on the fact that the male clan of Satsucho Toi defeated the Edo shogunate system, which had been continuing for more than 200 years, and established a new centralized system by the new Meiji government. It can be said that this is an out-of-equilibrium change that fundamentally overturned the social system of Japan.

The cause of the Meiji Restoration

(1)	Controlling the decline in environmental adaptation levels	If Japanese society is left untouched, it will become a colony of European and American powers and become a target of exploitation, resulting in a low level of living = environmental adaptation level. Therefore, it is necessary to take action as soon as possible to avoid colonization.
(2)	Efficiency improvement of environmental adaptation level	The culture and behavior of the western powers is more advanced than the traditional Japanese culture and, if accepted, will result in a higher level of environmental adaptation (living level) . Therefore, it is necessary to create a system to accept Western culture more efficiently as soon as possible (to realize "civilization") .

As such, it can be seen as a result of the pressure to raise the level of environmental adaptation (EALIP) in the minds of the leaders of Japanese social change at the time .

● Global and local equilibrium

Regarding social equilibrium, it is possible to view it as a chain of local equilibrium (each part, for example, the local to communication community is autonomously balanced), rather than the whole society being balanced (parts are subordinate to the whole). .

Individuals do not function for the whole social system (Even though they contribute to the whole society, individuals do not try to keep an eye on them. etc ..). Individuals only cover the area in which they can be involved (responsible), and each individual uses local systems to the extent available to him. What works there is what should be called a "local function".

For example, in the central government office of Japan, the administration is vertically divided, and within the organization, it is said that there is a bureau and there is no ministry, but this is because the visibility of each person in the organization is limited. It is considered to be a phenomenon that occurs. In that sense, local equilibrium is a concept that also applies to pyramidal organizations (bureaucracy).

In short, it is impossible for humans to look at the whole society at once, and it is better to accumulate local judgment each time.

Social modernization (reform, self-organization)

The modernization of society means better environmental adaptation, that is, the human beings that make up society in order to live a stable life at a higher level with the provision of corresponding functions in response to environmental change. Refers to the process in which people create power to create unprecedented levels of function.

Reform changes various existing social relationships, such as norms, communications, and networks, to increase the environmental fitness of each member of society (unlike revolutions, and does not completely destroy them) . Attempts to restructure to levels (causing fluctuations within equilibrium, causing intra-equilibrium fluctuations) . Similarly, the revolution is a renewal of society where people have malfunctioned (they do not have the necessary functions for their members) (causing out-of-balance fluctuations that completely disrupt the equilibrium) and create new functional fulfillments. It is regarded as an attempt to make it.

Self-organization means, from the individual's point of view, that each person voluntarily invents and improves new functions and smoothens the exchange of functions to raise the level of environmental adaptation. It can be said that raising the level of exchange.

● Invention / discovery and social change

The discovery and invention of a new function involves chance (it cannot be controlled artificially). This corresponds to a gene mutation.
This is related to the collapse of the socialist planned economy, which tried to control everything artificially.
The discovery and invention of new functions is the driving force for improving environmental adaptability. Or abolish the balance of a balanced society.

● Other definitions of social equilibrium

From a non-homeostasis perspective, the definition of social equilibrium is:

1. The members of the division of labor are in a state of satisfactory environmental adaptation (according to their work). Various functions are sufficiently (most) effective and the survival of each person is sufficiently (most) guaranteed. state are
2. function of each member that division of labor is provided by the state began to spread to members of every corner of the social network
3. the state to which the balance of functions that constitute a part part of the social division of labor Japan Industrial country> Agriculture Domestic imbalance Is there a balance in the international market?
4. Is the input / output of functions balanced (one cannot take advantage of the other unilaterally))Status

It is caught as such.

511 Social norms (order, law) and functions

Norms (laws) reflect fundamental values (environmental adaptation, ensuring functional effectiveness). Needed to work well, to prevent reverse function (Merton).

Why is order and norms created ?

(1) Immobilize people's behavior in a state where functions (for environmental adaptation) work at their maximum. Align people's actions so that everyone takes action that produces high function or avoids actions that lower the level of environmental adaptation. By doing so, it becomes easier to adapt to the environment (it becomes easier to maintain life) .

Norms are necessary for people to live fulfilling functions. Norms are established to improve and stabilize the level of environmental adaptation. Adherence guarantees a high level of environmental adaptation. Norms are required for coordination of behavior (function generation to consumption) to better perform environmental adaptation among large numbers of people .

(2) Everyone moves within a certain range at once (waiting for a signal, etc.) . Align and coordinate everyone's movements. By making it possible to fit unevenness on the interface between people, the generation to consumption of functions is made more effective.

For example, assembling at a factory or lunch at a cafeteria is more efficient (less expensive) when the time is simultaneous . Reduce the amount of disabled functions.

Orders and norms are constantly scrutinized to determine whether they can help adapt to the environment. If it is found to be invalid or harmful, it is necessary to take steps to initialize and rebuild.

Norms (laws) can lose their true function depending on environmental changes.
Norms include those that are functional for some people but hinder the adaptation of the environment to the majority of others (so-called evil laws) . In this case, people move towards abolishing this norm in an attempt to restore the level of environmental

adaptation. The motivation to recover and raise the level of environmental adaptation leads to social change.

512 functionalism and law

■

I think that it is not bad because it is functionalist legislation and legally illegal, but it is bad because it is an inverse function.
If it is illegal and bad, the decisions of dictators (such as Hitler) and dictatorships (Central Agency of Japan) are all right.

They consider it bad because they threaten their survival and their lives, have negative effects on their lives and their lives, and have adverse effects.

Laws and traffic lights are also what governments say, so they are not protected because they are determined by law, but because they are objectively useful for their better survival and easier to live.

This can be called functionalist legislation and compliance.

Any legislation must be objectively proven to be useful for the survival of people and to prohibit harm to their lives.

Such a view denies the arbitrary control of government, rulers and authorities, and proves the anti-authoritarian side of functionalism.

513 Power and Function

Power power and is, from the point of view of the environment adaptive function principle,
1. to others, to their own greed, to no, that can force others to provide the functionality required to make to increase their environmental adaptation level.

2. Being able to receive the functions you want prior to others.

3.Forcibly disseminate the functions that you have created to others, regardless of their level and content (forcing the public to obey laws and regulations created by the government office on their own or that are not damaged, etc.))

4. It only needs to consume functions and does not need to generate them (you can live without having a customer "customer" who is obliged to perform services) .

5. Being able to force others to participate in society that should not be necessary for his adaptation to the environment (for example, forcing stomach weak people to go to a banquet, saying, "Because everyone will attend") .
It can be said that it points out.

● Possession of function (source of production) and power

Those who hold basic functions essential for survival (water, food, land, electricity ...) have a higher social status. Those who do not care about functions (such as talent) have a low status.
Those who hold down basic functions (water, roads, electricity ...) (have supervision and other duties) can gain more power. Civil servants, who manage the generation and consumption of basic functions, have two contradictory aspects: power and service.

The one who creates a more abstract function has a higher social status. The more abstract the function to be created, the wider the distribution of functions that serve as the foundation that supports it. A more abstract function creator manages and controls how functions below it are generated. The upper control structure (government) , which has stronger administrative colors, has greater power than the lower circulation structure (private enterprise) .

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514 war and function

From an ecologically functional perspective, war is thought to occur for the following reasons:

1. [vassal state type] other countries (social) functions of the incorporated into their own country considers (human resources and natural resources, etc.) and beneficial
2. [devastating type] harmful to people of other countries for their environmental adaptation (reverse function) devastating regarded as let pest control Jewish persecution
3. rescue type] inverse function portion cupping in people in other countries (such as harmful ruler) is removed (to destroy harmful ruling) by, save people in other countries

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521 Culture and Function

Culture is thought to refer to the acquired behavior of humans and living beings related to the generation, exchange and consumption of functions. Culture requires (1) its mass is sufficient for environmental adaptation, and (2) its diversity is large enough to cope with wide-ranging changes in the environment.

Humans have increased the mass of functions to be created by narrowing down the number of functions to be created, but in some cases, the effectiveness of that function in environmental adaptation is lost, making it difficult to maintain life Things can happen. In order to prevent such a situation, it is necessary to diversify the functions generated and provided for each person as much as possible. By providing a plurality of functions at the same time, an object is to survive even if the provision of one function fails. Having a different “functional pool” for each individual is a source of maintaining cultural diversity.

The "function pool" acts as a container for storing various functions. In addition to the nervous system with a high memory capacity like a human, a personal computer on which various software is installed also stores software functions. It is a function pool.

In culture, the concept of inclusive fitness (WDHamilton) in social biology is also applicable. The concept of global fitness indicates that closely related individuals try to help each other to increase survival. In the real world, there is a frequent movement in the real world where people with the same culture (religion, affiliated company) help each other to improve their environmental adaptation level.

522 education and functions

Education is to provide those who do not have the ability to create and exchange the functions necessary to survive in a changing environment.

Teaching the know-how and skills that will help you survive is the starting point and basics of education.

Intergenerational transmission of function generation / exchange capability is carried out by education, from having to not having.
These intergenerational relays pass on functions based on genetics and culture from generation to generation, and they show the appearance of living things and humans as genetic and cultural relay players.

The relationship between the life cycle and functions,
(1) time Accumulating children - youth function accumulation stage function function (to become independent is) wear a function in the learning in such a state school of shortage (school, function to a person who does not have the, function (ability to perform) place where input is made of, it is regarded as a)
(2) prime of life - old age function transmission period posterity their own functions of the (next-generation) tell
comes to.

The benefits of spreading (teaching) one's own environment-adaptive behaviors (functions) to others are as follows: (1) Asking others to use one's own function and paying for it (like money and favors) Chance to get a good psychological lending). It is a “sales” activity that sells functions that it generates and seeks to provide functions such as money that can be used for daily life. (2) You can spread your own functions. You can transfer your copy to others. Helps spread one's "memes" (Dawkins selfish genetics). Spreading your own ideas means that the behavioral style and culture that underlies your own identity will survive in others' heads. This leads to their own survival. It is an egoistic aspect of self and personal. (3) I want to spread the useful functions that have been taught by others before to others (I want to remind people when I had someone help before, and to do the same to others) I thought). Doing so increases the level of adaptation of the people around them (a change in the level of individual adaptation leads to social change) . This leads to helping others and helping others , and is the opposite of egoistic . Psychological compensation and pleasure are gained by helping people. (4) Show that they have an advantage over others who have no function. This suggests a link between education and power. By not teaching, you can bother others (make them unable to adapt to the environment). You can control the student's life and death, and you have a superior feeling.

[Functions and Youth]

Those who do not yet have sufficient ability to generate and exchange functions (for example, youth) are required to live independently of the functions (quality and quantity) that they have now and as a whole. I feel frustrated by the gap between the functions that will be used. This leads to a period of rebellion.

The causes of youth anxiety and conflict are described in detail below from a functionalist perspective.
1) I 'm anxious because I don't know how much disparity exists between the function I currently have (generation ability) and the function I need as a single person (generation ability) (because I haven't experienced it yet)
2) it functions have now (generating capacity) the required function as a full-fledged and (generating capacity) is there (still immature person gap between the ..) and it is pointed out from the periphery of the adult , Frustration and struggle from the idea that "I am already close to myself"

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523 functions and science and technology

Science is about trying to know the world around us from an objective perspective. It is an indispensable activity to gain clues on how to adapt to the surrounding world (environment) .

Technology is the skill needed to adapt to the environment. The ability to turn supplies into something that has a life-saving function.

[Technical standards and functions]

The technical level and the functional level are often proportional. Achieving higher (more useful for environmental adaptation) functions requires higher technical standards.

However, in some cases, simple functions can realize high functions.
It is hard to come up with an idea.

The state-of-the-art level of technology and the level of functionality are proportional.
What you just came up with is at the top.

Technology quickly becomes obsolete. Anyone can make it soon.

Technology transfer refers to bringing obsolete technology from a society with a high functional level to a society with a low functional level, and learning how to generate functions.
The desire to improve technology stems from the desire of humans to
fulfill higher functional levels (for self-survival) , for more comfortable living .

531 Economy and Function

Except for pathological things such as crime, human actions usually aim to somehow better adapt to the environment.
We apply this principle to economic conduct.
There is (or is) involved in adapting to the environment at the base of all economic activities .
Humans conduct economic activities to adapt to the environment.
1. Production and consumption of functions required to survive
2. Exchange for functions Saving of coupons (money) to prepare for the acquisition of new functions in the future (corresponding to environmental changes)
3. What creates effective functions (Investment in people / organizations-machinery)

● Capitalism not established

In the function exchange, maximization of both profits is not always performed. As long as they can get enough of each other's functions to survive (if they can survive), they will be satisfied with a decent level of living. If we can live enough for our immediate survival, we will not pursue further profits. Profit maximum (highest income) is, in real life, not necessarily sought. If the requirements for environmental adaptation are met, that is enough. The majority of people will be enough if they have enough for their immediate lives. Capitalism in pursuit of profit maximization is not always feasible.

Human life is based on reciprocity and reciprocity. That is the source of the balance (in terms of input and output of functions) in interpersonal relationships. This is another proof that capitalism in pursuit of profits is not always true.

Given the above, modern economics, which is based on the premise that people seek to maximize profits, will need to be reviewed.

In short, there are economic activities that aim at maximizing profit and those that aim at optimizing and optimizing profit (stopping profit acquisition at a reasonably satisfactory level) .

● Distinction between products and products

A product is considered to be a concrete form of a function or an object / substance containing a function. Pharmaceuticals and so on.
A product is considered to be a product that is premised on being exchanged for a function generated by another person.

● Reasons why people are seeking money

1) When a function that is useful for adapting the environment of another person is generated, the user who wants to use the function (the other person) wants a reward for the useful function . It is based on reciprocity, with each other trying to reward each other for their contribution to environmental adaptation.
2) The function generation itself takes time and effort in addition to the cost of obtaining the raw materials required for the generation. We want the consumers of the function to speak for the physical and psychological burdens that they place on the function.

● Necessity of profit

Profit is the sum of tokens received from others as a result of helping others to fulfill their functions (and environmental adaptation based on them) -(minus) The total cost paid by themselves to create functions. Profit is a source for the function creator himself to obtain what is necessary for the function exchange. The pursuit of profits can be done if the functions necessary for the adaptation of others to the environment are provided at a price that is inexpensive. If you don't make a profit, you won't be able to receive the functions you lack from others and you won't be able to live.

● Functional supply and demand and recession

Consider the relationship between functional supply and demand and the recession. The reasons for the depression can be considered as follows when considered from the viewpoint of function generation and consumption.

1) Over-sufficiency of functions Consumers of functions are tired of consuming functions more than enough. Until the functions become seriously inadequate, or higher-level functions emerge, or until new functions are discovered that were previously unsupplied and potentially inconvenient to consumers. Hard to occur (cannot be sold even if produced)

2) Loss of function exchange ability Although there is a desire to acquire functions derived from others by using too much money, which is a voucher for acquiring functions generated by others, there is not enough money available. Absent. Therefore, it is unlikely that the function is consumed in exchange for money. Alternatively, the quality and quantity of function generation cannot keep up with consumption, and as a result, there is an order backlog. Function creation must be prioritized, and consumption must be postponed. Therefore, the function is hardly consumed.

● Rising functional levels and inflation

Inflation (rise in prices) is, from the standpoint of the environment adaptive function principle, function level, the degree of satisfaction for environmental adaptation, year by year to up (more comfortable, and that safe, refined) for It is thought to happen. Taking a refrigerator as an example, the frozen food can be cut and the automatic ice making function can be enhanced. As the level of functionality rises, the effort required to make that level of product increases, which translates into higher costs and bouncing.

Taking vegetables as an example, in order to supply more vegetables from better production areas and better quality, all of them were introduced by introducing machinery, using greenhouses, using a lot of petroleum fuel, and improving the transportation road network. It is indispensable to improve the eco-fitness of buyers for such products with functions .

Function level that people ask is (from exposure to harsh natural environment, better defended want, I think from that) for its ever-rising (in order to increase the adaptation level) is the cost it takes to produce functional as the cost Going higher. This leads to inflation.

● Function level increase and price reduction

Usually, as the functional level of a material increases, the price of the material (exchange rate with other functions) increases accordingly.

There is a phenomenon in which the price has fallen even though the functional level has improved. Increasing
functions per price Semiconductor memory prices Decreasing
the production cost of functions whose prices go down despite their increased
capacity (cost reduction) Improving the technology level Increasing production per unit time, refinement of production methods
Currency of our society Because of the rise in value, they were produced using cheaper labor from other societies.

The causes of cost reduction are as follows:
(1) Use simple or withered technology (low technic) . No special skills and training are required for function generation.
(2) With the improvement of the technology level (and the relative reduction of the cost related to the current technology) , it has become possible to produce high functions with simple labor.
(3) Simplification of production method (In the early days when technology was created, it was complicated, but in the process of refinement, it was simplified) .
It depends.

● Monetary value gap

Why are there differences in monetary values between different societies? The currency value of a society that can produce only low functions (insufficient for environmental adaptation) is low. The currency value of society that can produce high functions (sufficient for environmental adaptation) is high.

● Population and function supply / consumption

Within a society with the same level of environmental adaptation, the larger the population, the greater the total supply and consumption of functions.
Some have high abilities and others have low abilities.
Developing countries, despite their large populations, have low effective supplies. For this reason, the price is not enough, and a sufficient level of functional consumption cannot be maintained.

● Corporate management and environmental adaptation

Companies form a group so that individuals can provide functions more efficiently.
We aim to create more effective functions, and take every possible measure.

Reduce costs for generating functions.
At the expense of some privacy, we will be able to communicate more closely with each other (necessary for function generation activities) .

Companies should not aim to maintain their organization.
The primary purpose is to provide effective functions to society.
Companies that can't provide the type, scale, and level of functionality that the people around them can't provide can disappear or disappear.

A company should not aim at making money (pursuit of profit) itself. "Personal help" for those who need the functions that a company generates should be the primary purpose.

A customer in a company is a person who needs the functions provided by the company, needs help, and is in trouble. The people in the enterprise provide their customers with functions and "help" is at the core of its existence.
Business people get paid for their customers in return for help, but that's not the purpose of getting paid. It should only be used as proof that you have "helped and become a powerful force." Alternatively, it should be considered that the customer is only qualified to receive compensation when he smiles with satisfaction with the obtained function. The number of companies with a management philosophy of "valuing the smiles of customers" must increase.

Considering this from a single customer perspective to society, it is convenient to aim for maximizing and maximizing the functions provided to society (at a low cost) by creating an organization. Thus, the original way of a company is to generate functions efficiently. Pursuit of profit without the contribution to society and without "smile of customers" is wrong.

● Transition from capitalism to functionalism, balancing capitalism and functionalism

Society, which creates a trend that only oneself can make money even if others do not go well, capitalism that gives priority to making the most profit at the expense of others, from society to work well, social pathology It should be changed to a functionalism (environmental adaptation, survival functionalism) that puts the highest priority on not being, that each individual can live and survive well, and that society including himself will work well. After all, humans cannot live without others.

Or, the pursuit of each individual's interests should lead to the fulfillment and preservation of social functions. It is necessary that the interests of the individual become the interests of others and society as they are.

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532 Labor and Function

Labor can be thought of as a series of tasks that take time and effort to provide others with functions (necessary for adequate environmental adaptation).
The reason that humans work is that:
(1) The reward for the usefulness of others (a token in exchange for a function or function to receive a function provided by another at another opportunity) is their own life. It is

necessary for maintenance (lower level) .
(2) Spread more and more copies of one 's alter ego (product) , or one's own , created as a result of one's work to the surroundings, and expand one's existence to the world (upper level)) .

The purpose of the work is to obtain the food for one's own life at the lower level, but when this level is satisfied, one's alter ego (descendant) = spreads the copy all over the world. Head for fulfillment.

From a dry functionalism perspective, labor works to (1) allow individuals to do useful things, providing useful functions to others around them. (2) It is perceived that an individual works to obtain necessary functions for life from others around him. In short, it is thought that individuals work together to obtain effective functions necessary for survival and to carry out a comfortable life.

Humans can not live without doing something useful to others (with functional contributions) . That is, you may not get paid, or you may not be able to spread your descendants (mainly cultural descendants, such as products and works) among others.

For human beings, living means as much and as extensively as possible of yourself and your descendants (genetic, biological descendants and cultural descendants such as products, works, programs, documents, civil engineering) . It is a long-lasting and permanent retention, which is your living proof and your ultimate life goal.

The idea of working for wages and working for money is originally a self-purpose that collects tokens when exchanging functions created by each person with others, and it is an overturned idea.

The idea that individuals work at the expense of maintaining a company or organization, like Japanese management, is a wet functionalism.

● Exploitation

of functions If you cannot receive compensation for the psychological stress (cost) on your function, you lose the value of the function (exploitation of function).
The learning (psychology) of the sense of excess or deficiency about the fulfilled function occurs, and the person simply becomes reluctant to work. However, some volunteers are willing to work.

As their ability to send out to society (the others around them) improves, senders' wages increase.

● Necessity of vacation

During work, you are nervous and tired because you need to keep the quality of the functions provided to a certain level (to the extent that it helps consumers adapt to the environment). Therefore, it is necessary to take a break and idle (loose in a free state).

● Change of

Job change refers to stopping the current type of function generation and shifting to another type of function generation.

The reasons for changing jobs are as follows:
(1) The ability to generate the required level of functions has been lost.
(2) The function currently being generated loses interest in generation.
(3) There is a possibility that the function generation currently being performed may be invalidated (there is no demand, the level is too low, etc.)
.

● Hobbies

My hobby, unlike labor, does not necessarily involve the creation of functions on my own (it simply consumes the functions provided by others, such as listening to music).

Even when creating a function,
(1) it is not a main function provision (it is not a main business).
(2) Do not seek compensation from others who receive the function (there is no need to be a high-level function so that compensation is required).
(3) The level of the function only needs to be sufficient for the user who creates the function. May not be enough for others to adapt to the environment

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● Play

Play refers to an idling state in which no function is performed or a state in which input / output is performed irrespective of environmental adaptation.

Play is effective only when the accumulation of functional values (storage of money and the like) has been made and there is room to continue to adapt to the environment (by receiving a function from another person). Otherwise, you need to work and get a voucher (money) from another person for a function exchange .

Play also includes the task of eliminating idling. For example, ingesting information that is not directly linked to environmental adaptation, such as trying to know more about the talents appearing on TV (entertainment and variety information) .

Unemployment, on the other hand, refers to a state in which one has a desire to work but cannot work. Even if one does not perform the same work, it is different from play (want to be idle).

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533 Welfare and function

The whole society consists of a free-competition sector (such as a corporate society that can withstand free competition) and a welfare sector (for the survival of the vulnerable). These two sectors correspond to strong-weak ability to create functions, and positive (excessive) -negative (excessive) balance of functional supply and demand.

Welfare can be thought of as surplus functioning turning over functions that the surplus do.

● Volunteers (help / help) and functions

A volunteer is to provide a function that does not require compensation to others who do not have the ability to obtain the function as it is. The place for providing and exchanging functions is not limited to the market. It is necessary to take into account non-market mutual aid.

I'm glad to help others because I get a lot of things from the helpee.

People Why did want or the act of mercy ? Or get used to because a good mood when the act of mercy? The reasons are as follows:
(1) You can relive the fact that both you and others need the same function
(common and similar to each other). (2) Your function is needed by others Is the pleasure of being present (is the pleasure that confirms the meaning of one's existence a hereditary one?)
(3) By disseminating a supportive behavior pattern to others beforehand, The reason is that if you have to rely on others due to dysfunction, you are assured that you will be able to help others as well
.

There are two ways in which volunteers can exchange functions.
1. The function is provided unilaterally to the partner, so it is not a function exchange.
2. Psychological satisfaction is obtained by volunteering. Obtaining the right function (by giving a pleasant feeling) (it is a function exchange)

In function exchange, from the welfare point of view, some have a volunteer-like color.
For example, water is essential for human survival. Although the value is great , the exchange rate is set low from a welfare point of view (to make it easy for everyone to get) .

541 History and Function

It is thought that the society that flourished in history was functioning well at that time.
It is probable that the perished society was destroyed due to its dysfunction or shortage, or even though it was functioning well, it was destroyed because it was inferior in function and quantity compared to other competing societies.

This applies not only to the country but also to the rise and fall of companies.

542 psychology and function

[Function and psychological desire]

There appears to be a positive correlation between function (normal function / reverse function) and desire (pleasant / unpleasant emotion).

Genetic programs make normal function pleasant. In other words, what is needed to survive and what is environmentally adaptive is genetically determined to give pleasure. For example, sex is essential to make a copy of itself and survive itself to future generations, so it may be genetically so as to provide stronger pleasure.

Conversely, those that are not environmentally-adaptive, or reverse functions, are thought to be genetically determined to evoke an unpleasant sensation (avoidance of danger by pain is an example).

However, there are some that are not adapted to the environment (hazardous / reverse functional) but give a pleasant feeling (drugs, etc.) . It is believed that this is a misappropriation of the genetic machinery. Conversely, some are environmentally adaptive (useful and functional) , but still cause pain (the pain that one feels when put in the mouth of a drug that should help restore health) . These indicate that a situation has occurred that was not expected by the original genetic program.

[Function exchange and fashion]

What are the advantages of being homogenous (having similar parts) in a function exchange ? Why is it adaptable to the surrounding fashion and stuff? By homogenizing each other,
(1) strengthening the sense of security and solidarity by increasing the ability to predict each other's actions that are the same as one's own,
(2) understanding each other and having each other's possession (Facilitate use of functions (effective for environmental adaptation) = Facilitate exchange of functions The commonality between oneself and others serves as a source of homogeneity and the like.

[Prosocial behavior and function]

Prosocial behavior refers to the usefulness of society, a gathering of others. To generate a function that can help others adapt to the environment at a reasonable price-free of charge and give it to others. Picking up trash and collecting resources.
It is not limited to helping people who are already in need. Includes high-quality manufacturing that does not cause trouble for malfunctions and does not cause trouble due to malfunction.
Underlying one's compassion and the desire to improve others' well-being are fundamental.

What is the source of altruistic and altruistic behavior ? Looking at aspects of function that are different from traditional social psychology, such as science of compassion.

(1) In terms of function fulfillment, human beings cannot live alone, but need to help each other. Therefore, we try to exchange functions.

(2) Aim for self-expansion by helping someone who has the same thing as yourself.
(3) By helping others to generate the function, he / she also wants to obtain the generated function.

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543 religion and function

Environmentally adaptive functionalism aims at elucidating ways to derive a human conscience and satisfy a client's will without relying on traditional religions.

● Functions of religion

Superstitious and fortune-telling are artificial information imagined without permission, such as in the postmortem world (blank area) without any basis (the postmortem world has heaven and hell. going on .... , etc.) is to fill in.

Religion, in such superstition, when filled with artificial information matters blank area, watch yourself from above, save (it depends) , Absolute as superiors (gods) assuming, assume the existence of a (premise And) . It is assumed that an absolute person who arbitrarily assumes that he / she is good will continuously monitor and judge.

The function of religion has been

(1) blank area (such as the afterlife) related to, complements of lack information
(2) Explanation and rationale with the laws of nature (by the providence of God ... a)
(3) help each other between people of the same sect ((Mutual assistance, social welfare)
(4) Conscience (heart that wants to do good) occurs
(5) Satisfaction of request (there is absolute person who can depend on, and he / she watches over himself ...))
(6) in the afterlife, it survives in better conditions (get a function in after the death of the world. improve the post-mortem of the environment adaptation level.) acquisition of rights

It is considered near.

The level of environmental adaptation in the postmortem world, for example in Christianity,

High heaven
↑
purgatory
↓
low hell

It is.

● Attitude toward unknown things

In the future, there is a need to move away from an unfounded religion with evidenced science.

From today's scientific knowledge, the human "soul" is considered to be the activity of the human brain and nervous system. As the concept of "brain death", which regards the cessation of the nervous system as human death, is being accepted, the "soul" of humans simply disappears after death, and the world after death The absence is almost deterministic.

The doctrines of religions that are dominant in the world (such as Christianity) basically have not seen any progress since 1000 years ago. Its contents need to be changed with the latest science. Replace the doctrines of religion with the laws of nature discovered in scientific ways. For example, it is necessary to deny the postmortem world such as heaven and hell (think that everything will be settled in this world) , and also to construct a theory for "scientific religion" so that conscience still occurs. .

Science needs to be grounded in the information that fills the void. In order to maintain a scientific attitude (not be swallowed by religion) , leave everything you do not know as a blank sheet, and courage not to add the results of your own imagination and assumptions (such as having absolute people ...) It is essential to have

● Generation of conscience and satisfaction of request

Without assuming the existence of life after death and the Absolute, how produce a conscience ? Meets the dependent mind ?

Traditional human conscience has been deemed necessary to go to heaven after death. However, now that we know that a postmortem world will not materialize, the question is how to create and maintain human conscience without the existence of heaven and hell.

In addition, the traditional desire of human beings has been satisfied by the existence of an absolute person who constantly watches over him. However, since it has become difficult to assume the existence of an absolute person, the question is how to satisfy the client's desire.

In this case, the starting point of the idea is that human beings cannot live alone (they cannot afford all the functions necessary to live) .

If a human does not provide any function to another person, he cannot receive the function provided by another person in return and cannot live. Or, if you don't help others (so that they work better and for you), you can't live (or can't adapt to the environment) . Therefore, it is necessary to improve the welfare of others, to care for others, and to be good for others (in the role of others) . And their own practice, and not to help people (If you do not spread the idea of helping others) , their not even Sukekara case of emergency (not get help) .

I believe that the need to cooperate with others to survive in a changing environment is a source of human conscience.
I believe that trying to help others to adapt to the environment is warm and conscientious.

For human beings, basically, good (preferred) the situation,
(1) that he himself survive,
(2) their own (including the genetic and cultural copy) is increased, it spread,
(3) their own Survival conditions surrounding it will be better
.

It is conscientious to act in such a way that a favorable situation for humans is promoted for others around me. And that will not only save others, but will also help themselves around. The saying, "Sorrow is not for humans (it is for myself) " is thought to indicate the situation in this area, but this proves that human beings do not depend on religion (heaven / (Without relying on the concept of hell) , it can be a catalyst for conscience.

Do good deeds , not just to enter heaven after death, but to spread and survive yourself and your alter ego (offspring, thoughts) = copy in the world where you are alive . If the people around you are not in good condition, they cannot be spread (and cannot survive or increase) among those around you, including your own alter ego . For example, if the standard of living (environmental adaptation level) of the people around is low, even if they come up with a new and original idea, they may not be able to accept it because they cannot afford it.

The development of conscience in these living worlds can be made more effective with the help of legal norms. In other words, we can be praised for doing something useful for human environmental adaptation, and punished for doing something contrary to our usefulness.

Next, in order to satisfy the requesting spirit without giving an absolute person, it is newly necessary to seek the object of the request from the whole society, which is an aggregate of the rest of the people, excluding themselves. In other words, the reliance on the absolute (such as seeking salvation) is replaced by the help of humans from all over the world and the sharing of living wisdom.

Human beings, no matter how lonely they are, are not alone, but are given and supported by the rest of society (all the rest of them) except for themselves , as necessary for their survival. You need to realize that. Since there is no absolute person and cannot rely on it, there is no way but to survive by harnessing the power of human beings as much as possible and standing up against the harsh natural environment one after another. On a global scale, human beings that have never been related or disobeyed, cooperate and support each other, continually gather the wisdom to survive and use the maximum power most effectively Building a system that can do so is the most urgent task to satisfy human dependency in the post-religion era.

It is someone in the rest of the whole society who saves himself, and there are people in the whole world who can help (the only global network of humans is rely on made) in particular, what to put full confidence is necessary. No matter how troubled you are, you need to be convinced that someone around the world can always be warmly watched and constantly protected. However, in this case, you need to tell someone who is in need or help to someone who is kind. The global Internet is thought to be helpful in finding others seeking help directly without having to follow a connection.

It should be noted that, in the conventional religion, be attempting to enter the kingdom of heaven, in the afterlife, themselves, to obtain a high environmental adaptation level, point to try a comfortable thought, (for example, good deeds it is for others the even with) a fully self-satisfied manner, it is an egoistic act. Egoicity is no different from trying to spread, increase, and survive one's alter ego and descendants (both biological and cultural) both in the world in which we live. Absent.

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551 function and local community

In rural areas, people are
(1) self-sufficient (self-sufficient) in functioning alone and wide and shallow.
(2) The natural environment is abundant and has many functions to adapt to nature.
(3) There is a high degree of commonality between the functions worn by each other. In other words, they perform the same kind of division of labor (producing crops).

In cities, people
(1) have some limited functions in narrow and deep areas (division of labor).
(2) The natural environment is poor, and there are few functions to directly adapt to nature (the fear of the division of labor).
(3) The common functions of each other are low. Due to their heterogeneous division of labor, the phenomenon of "What do you do next to me?"

● Community scoring

A local community can be viewed as a unit of interaction including local sub-operations on a regional basis.

Scores and quantify the role of local communities,
(1) the system of score (the extent to which the division of labor is progressing in social and community) title and the presence of nodal agencies such as the post office, police station (Eitaro Suzuki) Can be understood in relation to
(2) in a self-sufficient score one of the community, no matter how self-contained whether the society was formed ? Without Morawa the function from another community, or go to do much at my own ?
And the like.

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561 Functionalism and Decorationism

[Abstract]

Ornamentism is an attitude that is more prominent for women and gives higher priority to the decorative appearance of items than useful functions, such as high heeled shoes. Functionalism, on the other hand, is more prominent in men and places more emphasis on whether or not an article is useful as a tool in their lives than on seeing and decorating. He likes objects without decorations, skeletons inside, the mechanism of movement, etc., and focuses on the essential parts of the function, and he is indifferent to appearance and clothes.

Women like jewelry, earrings, necklaces, and other ornaments. When I see colorful colors and costumes full of fluffy decorations, I often rejoice by saying “cute” or “beautiful”. Alternatively, they prefer to decorate the strap of the mobile phone with characters and the like. They can be called decorators who like decoration.

Although the decoration looks good, it does not have the functions necessary for clothing, food and shelter, so it is useless to survive.

Women use high-heeled shoes, platform shoes, and other items that look and be fashionable and are difficult to use at the expense of function. However, giving priority to decoration over function and function is called "femininity = decoration. Principle = love of decoration, indifference to function ".

Men, on the other hand, can see buildings, devices, equipment, etc. that have no decorations, bare materials, skeletons that can see the skeleton inside, the mechanism of movement, etc. prefer. In that respect, they are more functionalist.

However, it is also true that many women prefer to keep their housework, such as cooking, washing and cleaning, and how to proceed with work at their workplace quick and quick. He is good at making the most of the tools and tools needed to advance the process.

They try to move and work with others and supplies efficiently in order to get things done neatly, so it can be said that they capture the people and things around them functionally. In that regard, women are considered to have a considerable number of functionalists. The good point in proceeding is the feature of the functionalist, the point of maximizing the work and the function from the object that I operate. Functionalists

(mainly male) prefer to extract and expose directly the essential parts of the material that are useful for human life. In addition, we take out the essence that is useful for such a life purely and respect the expressed product as being "full of functional beauty."

For example, you are careless about the look, color, and decoration of your clothes, and it will be enough if it helps keep you warm and protect. Without having to worry about any having been the same tired dressed every day, appearance, women noisy to Dress (decorative Social's) result to be amazed at.

In short, they are interested in whether things work or can be used as tools and tools.

They are also interested in the design of things, but they are directed to demonstrating that things work, work, and help life, such as "functional beauty." Look at me, I'm not interested in the decoration.

Alternatively, it is the functionalist who prefers to work inside, see through the mechanism of movement, prefer skeletons, and see exposed skeletons and materials (such as concrete) .

In connection with such functionalism, men have an orientation that can be called “high-performance, high-performance orientation”.

The point is that you want to find faster, stronger, and more sophisticated products in catalogs for private cars and appliances such as PCs and TVs , and that you have such high-performance, high-performance products. I like to boast about my surroundings.

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571 Functionalism and Usability

[Summary]

Usability refers to the ease of extracting, utilizing, and extracting effective functions for environmental adaptation that are built into products, people (employees, subordinates, etc.) , and organizations (company ...). It is easy.

In functionalism, it can be said that it is important to always keep in mind users (customers) who use and use targets (products, people, companies ...) that have functions . Concepts called usability, usability, and usability of the target are closely related to the concept of functionality. The fact that the target is easy to use means that the target contributes to the improvement of the user's survival and living. Usability is the ease with which functions that are effective in adapting to the environment, which are built into products, people (employees, subordinates ...) and organizations (company ...) , are easy to use, and easy to take out. is there. Product evaluation factors are classified from the surface layer to the deep layer as follows. ↑ Look & Feel Appearance design (surface layer) │ Operation operability (middle layer) ↓ Function function (deep layer / base layer) Usability is a concept that is related to any of these. However, it can be said that it is large. When saying "the design is good but it is difficult to use", it means that the look and feel of the surface layer is good, but the operability of the middle layer is poor. Or, if you say, "It's easy to use, but the function is old," the operability of the middle layer is good, but the original function in the deep layer (base layer) is useless. Or, as the term “easy-to-use subordinates” holds, usability is not limited to products, but also applies to people, departments, and companies. People and organizations are classified as follows. ↑ Look & Feel appearance, image (surface) │ Operation ease (middle layer) ↓ Function ability (depth / base layer) However, the person or organization originally, such as “He is easy to handle but incompetent” Lack of features that provide the source of value means that nothing is better than good usability (equivalent to product operability) . Usability can be said to be effective only when the target (product, person, company,...) Includes functions that are originally required for adapting the environment of the user.

581 Functionalist way of life, view of life

People are creatures. We need to survive and proliferate in a changing and harsh environment.
In order to survive in a changing environment, it is necessary to obtain the effects and functions that will help survive.

The essence of life, the urge to survive, which is the essence of life, is closely linked to the function of life support and reproduction.

A person cannot live alone.
One person alone cannot cover all the functions required for environmental adaptation.
It is difficult for one person alone to fully prepare the functions necessary for clothing, food and shelter. This is easy to imagine, given that a person left alone on a deserted island can be at a loss as to how to live.

Other work necessary for environmental adaptation = Collaboration and cooperation with people with functions are absolutely necessary.
You need to get the functionality from others.

It is impossible for individuals to be completely self-reliant and withdraw from the outside world. Humans are interdependent, mutually supportive creatures.

The basic principle of a functionalist way of life is to provide each other with effective functions for environmental adaptation.

Essentially, if you do not help others, you will not be able to give back the functions you need from others. Humans are mutually beneficial creatures, and unilateral removal is unequal exploitation and is not allowed.

In order for people to survive, it is indispensable to perform work that is useful for others and to provide work that is effective for environmental adaptation for others. This is labor.

Helping others and helping others are the conditions for living.

The principle of human society is that if you do not help others, you will not be able to receive the goods and money for return and cannot live. It is strange that some people are poor and unable to live while standing in the role of others, and that some people can live luxuriously even if they are not in the role of others at all. Is wrong.

By helping others, others can recognize you and make it easier for others to return. As a result, it is easier to survive.
Everyone feels good when they say that they are helpful to others or that they say "thank you", and feel good. This is a common psychology of mankind and is at the core of the human nervous system. Perhaps humans have become genetically equipped with neural circuits that consider the usefulness of others as pleasure. These sensations are considered to have a genetic and instinctual basis for human survival.

Doing things for others makes it easier to get help from others to return, and so makes it easier for you to survive. It is.

It is a condition for human beings to be able to obtain necessary functions when needed. It is always essential to be able to provide a function required by another person at a timing required by another person on a regular basis to make it easier for others to obtain a return function.

The first condition for human beings to be rich and rich in resources is to provide useful functions to themselves and others. The original function is that the more functions that are useful to you and others are provided in terms of mass, the more useful they are, the more goods they receive as return, and the easier it is to survive.

It is a way of life to avoid as much as possible to make money by making speculation on stocks, crude oil and precious metals. Because they do not themselves produce any useful and useful functions. We should do work that leads to the provision of products and services that are useful to people.

It is desirable for human beings to provide each other with a function effective for environmental adaptation and to live with each other. The point is that functions are exported and imported between individual units.

Providing and exporting as much of the useful functionality that you have generated to others as much as possible will lead to more copies and outputs to be propagated and propagated, which will ultimately benefit you.

In this case, the fact that exports and imports are more likely to be surrendered than to humans is evidence that they are more self-sustainable and self-sustaining than they are given to them. On the other hand, it is proof that another person is carrying luggage, and it is necessary to get out of that state quickly. To do this, you need to constantly think and create what effective functions you can offer to others day and night.

Essentially, for each person, the entry and exit of functions is the same as the entry and exit of funds, and it is necessary that at least the balance is at a minimum, or desirably a surplus and a surplus. Because, in the case of an unexpected accident, the body can not produce functions and there is a possibility that it will be overfilled, and in that case, it is necessary to eat out the existing surpluses and deposits on hand Because. In order to be profitable, it is necessary to constantly provide the functions required by others.

If you don't give out useful functions to others, and you just get them, the balance of import and export of functions will be in the red. Since people are mutually supportive creatures that do not like to provide such unilateral functions, sustaining the deficit in the functional balance will eventually lead to the person being unable to survive.

Those who only receive or deprive others of their functions without providing them with useful functions are looters, creating mutual societal and versatile ways of providing their functions and creating a hard-to-live society. This must be eliminated as much as possible.

Living a rich life without any other role is the same as a thief or a parasite, and it is pathological. On the other hand, there are also people who have a hard time living, even though they play a lot of roles like other Japanese animators. In order to prevent the occurrence of such a condition, society should be controlled so that many people who are in the role of others can live a rich life and those who do not have a useful life can live at a minimum.

One big principle is that you can't live and get money without helping others. If a person cannot provide an effective function to survive, it will not be able to receive the goods in return for the provided function, accumulate it, and cannot live. Should be kept. We need the spirit of "workers who can't work, don't eat."

When exchanging functions with others, it is rare for the other party to have the functions that they want.
In order to facilitate the exchange and exchange of functions with others, money and money that quantify the value of the exchanged functions on a common scale are required.

True, the more money you have, the easier it is to get the features you need, and more likely to survive.

However, the idea that money only has to be made and money is everything is wrong. What is important is not the money itself, but the function that can be obtained in exchange for money. No matter how much money you have, you have to exchange them for the necessary functions (work required for clothing, food and shelter) at the time of emergency .

When a person is in trouble due to lack of function, it is often the partner (friend) who has always been kind, cooperative, and mutually supportive of the function. In that respect, the presence of friends is essential for acquiring emergency functions. What you have is not money, but friends.

In general, a business is regarded as a company that provides a function to an opponent and makes a profit by paying a corresponding price.

However, at that time, there are many people who want to pay as much as possible from others and become rich in themselves. The point is that the functions provided to others are not looked at, and the money paid for providing the functions is paid attention, so the eyes on the immediate profit determination and the quality of the functions provided by yourself Security and improvement are neglected. If you make money, you'll see more people say that low-quality features are fine.

This reduces the quality of functions that pass between people, lowers their level of environmental adaptation, and makes it more difficult for people to survive. This is bad.

What is needed is a change in perspective and stance.

The bottom line is to have a fundamental commitment to creating better functions for the people around them that will help people and improve their level of environmental adaptation.

That attitude drives new ideas that can help people survive in their daily work. It is directly connected to new business opportunities and promoting business to improve the living standards of the people around them. You can.

This way of thinking is more important for making money. Rather than unilaterally raising money from the people around, like a mere deceased person, she earns money by helping others, so she is praised by others as "Thank you. You can be rich while being accepted by society. It also allows you to sell yourself as a positive value to the people around you, leaving your cultural descendants in the heads of those around you.

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Being useful to others also has the effect of making it easier to spread your alter ego to others.

Because human beings are living creatures, they constantly try to self-proliferate.
I will try to spread my output and alter ego as a living proof as long as possible and spread it widely. If this happens, life is a success. On the other hand, if your output is cut off and disappears without spreading, life is a failure.

In short, a successful life is a life in which you and your alter ego successfully expanded and propagated to the outside world, and a failed life is a life in which you and your alter ego failed to expand and propagate.

However, the success and failure of this life can only be seen in the long run. In some cases, after his death, his achievements are unearthed and become famous and spread around the world. Conversely, while they live, they live a successful life, but after death they can be quickly forgotten, vanished, and subject to criticism and stigma.

The functions that each person creates are, for him, his own alter ego, copy, and living proof.
The function of each person to generate their own alter ego, to leave a living witness,
(1) the quality of the to highest (quality increase as much as possible)
(2) amount to maximize (spread as possible over a wide range)
required There is. A lot of high-quality functions appearing in society with this intent lead to people being able to live in society.

Such a desire to extend the functions that one has generated as long as possible is extremely selfish and selfish, trying to proliferate as a living thing. However, as a result, it is thought that the selfishness leads to an increase in the mass of functions circulating in the society, which in turn contributes to the development of the society.

Contributing to others and providing useful functions to others leads to self-propagation to spread their output and copies to others, which in turn leads to success as a creature. The benefits of others, after all, are for themselves.

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It is worth living for human beings that others need and can provide the functions necessary for others.

Providing the necessary functions to others can be paid for, and can be used to obtain the necessary supplies to survive, making it easier to survive. In addition, there will be more opportunities to spread copies of self-made products that are their alter egos to other people and surroundings, leading to self-propagation.

Failure to provide necessary functions to others, unnecessaryness from others, and being regarded as luggage are worthless to live, worthless, and failing in life.

The reason why people work so hard to earn salaries at work is not merely about enriching their lives, but also how they become valuable people needed by others in the process. It is because they are regarded as capable and able to provide the necessary functions, and the success of their lives depends on being given high value by others. If competence is handed down to later generations, as a historical person, you can spread your existence among the people even after death and have succeeded in (cultural) self-propagation.

Be regarded as competent, who have a high function provides capability, "it is to that person (alive) troubled and not Morawa to have," "The presence of that person's need," "survive if there are that person." " Let's get that person backed up and supported, and show them their full potential. "This will make it easier for others to get the help and support they need to live. In short, it is easier to survive.

It also leads to seeing things better than others, what to do to provide better functionality, assures a high leadership position in society and organizations, and speaks to those around you. You can use it as a subordinate who listens to you or as a subordinate. In that respect, my teachings became easier to spread around, and I succeeded in self-propagation.

People rejoice when they are praised by their surroundings, essentially because they have a sense of competence that was "necessary to others and helpful to others." And that ability leads to making it easier for you to survive.

" Become a (plus) worthy person needed by others" and "Become a competent person who can provide the functions needed for others" are the life
lessons of (functionalists) Become.

People try to do good to go to heaven after death. However, good deeds are originally intended to make society more viable for yourself and others. The effect of good deeds is to make it easier for society to live and to promote self-preservation and self-propagation as living things. It can be said that good behavior has sufficient grounds for human beings to live without assuming the existence of heaven.

The motive of good deeds and neighbors' love is self-centered in favor of self-preservation and self-propagation. Good deeds are for your own benefit. "The compassion is not for the person, (for myself) ." Even if the motivation is self-centered, it would be good if humans could survive each other. You don't have to struggle to lose yourself (sacrifice) and serve others. Such a thing is unnatural as a creature, and it does not matter at all with "hypocrites."

Love is, from a functionalist perspective, trying to serve each other. It is primarily for maintaining your life, not for going to heaven. Empathy for those in need (tomorrow may be myself) and the presentation and implementation of solutions are the contents of functionalist love.

In order to be able to provide sufficient functions for yourself and others, it is necessary to acquire some information, know-how, and learn.

The reason why education is necessary for human beings is that human beings acquire the ability to generate functions necessary for their own survival and the ability to provide functions that are useful enough for others. is there. There is no point in learning something that does not help you or others adapt to the environment.

Using education as a tool for sifting humans in capacity is erroneous given its original use (giving humans the know-how to survive in a changing environment) . Teaching what is useful in surviving is the basis of school education.

Acquisition of functions necessary to survive may be contested by multiple people. Also, disseminating the functions that you have created among others involves competing with others that create similar functions.

In addition, there is a situation in which a rich man who has a lot of money to be exchanged for a function owns the function exclusively.
Conversely, poor people are those who do not have the necessary functions.

The monopoly of functions by some humans does not fit into the nature of humans, which are essentially mutually beneficial creatures. Functions need to be distributed, wherever possible, to the people who need them, at a minimum and equally.

People who are unable to provide functions to others due to illness etc. and therefore do not receive return money, are poor, and once the illness is cured or have sufficient education, useful functions for others Has the potential and ability to provide. Therefore, at present, it is necessary for people who have been unilaterally given a function from others to live in such a way as welfare and to survive with a minimum of functions. Even if the parents of this generation are ill and incapacitated, the next generation of children may be excellent. Or, even if you cannot marry and have no descendants, it is worthwhile to keep them alive for the sake of gene diversity.

Don't get too stuck in financial gain or social status. No matter how much money you earn or get out of your career, if you can't leave yourself behind in the future, nothing will happen as a human.

In short, humans need eternal life, but this is a mistake, misleading, to gain through religion. Religion relies on the existence of heaven, imagined and created by human beings, because it does not exist.

Realizing the eternal inheritance of one's genetic and cultural descendants to future generations is considered to be the real eternal life for humans. In order for their genetic and cultural descendants to be more passed down to future generations and to survive, their descendants need to be more functional. The more adaptable, or functional, to a changing environment, the more likely it will be inherited and survived. In order for humans to obtain eternal life, it is effective to believe in and implement functionalism.